The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5425. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Senate and House in Joint Convention.

Declaration of the Vote for President and Vice-President.

Attempts to Throw Out the Votes of Louisiana and Georgia.

Exciting Debates Amid Scenes of Great Confusion.

A Series of Lively Colloquies Between Wade and Butler.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Called upon to Restore Order.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

One of the most extraordinary days in Congress of which the annals bear record closed to-night at 6 o'clock. The process of counting the electoral vote, which ordinarily has been a scene of comparative little interest, was to-day invested with not only interest, but an excitement rarely, if ever, witnessed on the floors of Congress. Certainly it is safe to say that no like scene has ever been heretofore witnessed on any like occasion since 1821, in the memorable case of Missouri, when JOHN RANDOLPH played the part which BUTLER assumed to-day, and when the Joint Convention was acting under a concurrent resolution regarding the State of Missouri, almost identical in its terms with the resolution of the two Houses of to-day, regarding the State of Georgia, and upon which this resolution was based; yet the record of that scene, though it showed the high temper and defiant language of Mr. RANDOLPH, and was accompanied by much confusion and disorder, was apparently free from the blunders, insults and bursts of passion which have marked the Joint Convention of to-day. To do justice to it in all its dramatic, and yet ludicrous details, would be an impossibility. It is possible only for the eye-witness to fully appreciate its stormy, acrimonious and disgraceful character.

Long before noon the galleries began to fill with spectators, and when the House convened hundreds upon hundreds were being turned away without admission. Immediately after prayer the gallant Mr. FARNSWORTH, ever mindful of the comfort of the ladies, moved that they be admitted to the cloak-rooms. This was agreed to, as a matter of course, but instead of occupying the cloak-rooms, the chairs and sofas of the cloak-rooms were brought into the area in the rear of member's desks, and were at once filled by hundreds of anxious and curious women. In a moment more they overflowed into legislative chairs, and the perimeter of the circle of seats was speedily fringed with all the rich and varied colors of gay and fashionable Winter toilets, contrasting finely against the sombre black of the law-makers who sat in the foreground. Ribbons and furs and gloves and flowers got badly mixed up with bills on reconstruction, plans to resume specie payments, projects to increase the tariff, twenty per cent. resolutions and schemes for the annexation of San Domingo. A glove and a bunch of rosebuds were sent up to the Speaker's desk by an absent-minded member by mistake for an humble constituent's petition; and the only regret is that all the mistakes that followed during this eventful afternoon were not as harmless.

The House began the transaction of business in order, which was the New-York and Washington Air-Line Railroad bill. It was taken from the Speaker's table, and the yeas and nays were called on a motion to lay it on the table, which having failed, the Speaker announced that the near approach of the time for the Joint Convention of the two Houses precluded the transaction of further business. Chairs had been provided for the Senate on the right of the Speaker, in the Democratic segment of the House semi-circle. At precisely 1 o'clock the Senate and the officers of the Senate appeared and were ushered to their seats. Vice-President WADE took the Speaker's chair as Presiding Officer of the Joint Convention; the Tellers, consisting of Senator CONKLING and Representatives JAMES F. WILSON and PRUYN, took their seats at the Clerk's desk, flanked on either side by Mr. Secretary GORHAM, of the Senate, and Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON, of the House; Mr. Speaker COLFAX took position on the dais immediately at the left of Mr. WADE, with the digest in his hand and his fingers on what has to-day become the historical twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses. Expectation now became eager, and the movements of the Presiding Officer and the tellers bore the scrutiny of every curious eye. The bundle of envelopes containing the electoral votes was on the desk of Mr. WADE, and the first seal broken was that of New-Hampshire, whose certificate was read in Mr. CONKLING's most distinct tones, and her five votes duly recorded for GRANT and COLFAX. Massachusetts followed next, with the same result, and then it was suggested that the reading of the certificates *in extenso* be omitted, and that the tellers simply announce what they found to be the result of the certificates in their hands. This was accepted, and Mr. WILSON then announced the vote of the States of Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut. New-York having been reached, Mr. CONKLING handed it with a bland smile to Mr. PRUYN, who received it with that serene complacency and happy expression for which he is so distinguished, beaming all over with satisfaction, and adjusting his eye-glasses to a focus that would admit of no mistake in the figures, he read in distinct and triumphant tones the announcement that New-York had cast her thirty-three votes for HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR. The wrapt attention of the House and spectators changed to smiles, then to suppressed laughter, and then to a bustling sensation, spreading all over the Chamber, enjoyed by none more than by Mr. PRUYN, whose presence of mind was regained, and his unctuous expression still further increased by the votes of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, which followed, and which put SEYMOUR and BLAIR decidedly ahead as far as heard from, and formed a good basis for Democratic election returns. But Pennsylvania came in with her solid Republican column and turned the scale, and the count went on, overleaping the very mother of Presidents, and dropping the Carolinas into the column for GRANT and COLFAX. Next came Kentucky and more happiness for Mr. PRUYN, then Tennessee and Ohio, which made the column preponderantly loyal. Then the pelican seal of the State of Louisiana was broken, and Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, shot out of his seat like a Jack-in-a-box and yelled, "Mr. President, I object." He called for the reading of the full certificate, which being done, he reiterated his objection. This was an unexpected phase. Everybody looked astonished, and everybody looked daggers at MULLINS. Expostulations began to pour upon him, and he shrank back in his seat almost appalled at the sensation he had created. The judicial dry bones of Pennsylvania, in the person of Mr. WOODWARD, then vitiated Mr. MULLINS' objection by raising the point of order that it was not in writing. The point was sustained, and pending some side talk, Mr. MULLINS had somebody write out the objection for him, and it was sent up and read. Then the twenty second joint rule came in force, the Senate retired to its own Chamber, and the House resumed its individual functions. There was an effort to talk, but the Speaker ruled nothing in order but the decision of the question: "Shall the vote of Louisiana be counted?" The roll-call went speedily on, and the House decided, yeas 136, nays 63, that the vote should be counted. There was a flurry of points of order then to know what was in order, but the Speaker decided that nothing was in order, save by unanimous consent. Objections kept out business, and at 2:15 the decision of the Senate, also to count the vote, was announced, and immediately thereafter the Senate reëntered.

The count was resumed without incident, except that Nevada was found to be informal, until the envelope containing Georgia's vote was reached, purposely reserved until the last. Up jumped the wary BUTLER and demanded the reading of the certificates in full. Mr. PRUYN complied with a degree of polite celerity that ought to have appeased BUTLER, but it did not. Fire was in his eye, and he showed fight from the very start.

He promptly sent up his objections in writing, and Mr. WADE began to get perplexed. There was the concurrent resolution of Monday, declaring just how the vote of Georgia should be counted; then there was the twenty-second joint rule, declaring that any member might object to counting the vote of any State, and thereupon each House must decide it separately. Common sense began to dawn upon Mr. WADE's not over-luminous comprehension, and he announced that he was disposed to hold the two Houses to what they had done, and when somebody asked him to state the effect of the concurrent resolution on Georgia, he gravely announced that the decision of the two Houses was that if Georgia did not alter the result the vote was to be counted. If it did alter the result, the vote was not to be counted. This too liberal interpretation of the resolution was received with shouts of long-continued laughter, spreading all over the House like a contagion, and suspending all business for several moments. The Democrats seemed to enjoy the *lapsus linguæ* with great zest, and accepted it as a practical satire upon the action of the Republican Party. While this scene was subsiding, BUTLER stood firmly in his place, demanding to be heard. Points of order shot like rockets from every part of the floor. Mr. WADE's gavel kept moving up and down in a spasmodic manner, only adding to the confusion. Mr. DRAKE threw another element of confusion into Mr. WADE's disordered mind by making the point that the electors in Georgia had not met on the day prescribed by law, which was a point not covered by the concurrent resolution passed with special reference to that State. BUTLER still stoutly insisted that his objection was in order, and Mr. WADE, never brilliant as a Parliamentarian, here committed an unhappy blunder, from which resulted, though it did no justify the turbulent scenes which followed. Instead of holding the joint Convention sternly up to the force of the concurrent resolution, as he at first seemed disposed to do, he wavered, and finally decided that in consequence of Mr. BUTLER's objection, the Senate must retire, and each House settle the question for itself. This was the beginning of an inevitable muddle. BUTLER pressed his objection in the House, and the call of the roll soon resulted in a decision that Georgia should not be counted by a vote of yeas 41, nays 150, a strict party vote. The Senate was not immediately heard from, and by unanimous consent a great deal of unimportant business, wherewith some of the committees stood charged, was disposed of, and Mr. WASHBURNE got in the Deficiency bill from the Committee on Appropriations.

In the Senate a scene of confusion, almost unparalleled in that gave body, was being enacted. Mr. WADE was utterly unable to preserve order, and two dozen Senators were on their feet at the same moment. BUTLER appeared on the floor, advocating among Senators such action as would sustain his position and objections. At one time there was an evident disposition on the part of some Senators to reverse their action in the matter of the concurrent resolution, but finally it was agreed to adhere to it, and it was decided that the objections which BUTLER had made in the House were out of order, because the case of Georgia was expressly provided for by the concurrent resolution. Mr. WADE appealed for instructions as to what his course should be in the Joint Convention, and Mr. SHERMAN expressed serious doubts that the vote of the College would be declared to-day, owing to the evident bad spirit which had sprung up between the two branches on this question. Mr. CONKLING was inclined to think that it would be useless to return to the House, but no other course seemed open, and at 4:15 the Senators again entered the Hall of the House. and took their seats. Mr. WADE announced, by direction of the Senate, that BUTLER's objection was out of order, and Georgia would be counted. This brought things to a climax. BUTLER shook with rage and demanded to know if his objection was overruled. Mr. WADE said it was, and BUTLER said he appealed from that decision. Mr. WADE said There was no appeal, and at this announcement the storm burst with full force. BUTLER grew black in the face, and regardless of all attempts to silence him, demanded to be heard. Scores of members sprang to their feet, each with a point of order. The gavel of the presiding officer rapped for silence in vain. BUTLER elevating his voice above the din, still demanded that his appeal should be heard. At every demonstration he made, SAULSBURY, of the Senate, well soaked with liquor, sprang from his seat and objected. INGERSOLL and other members of the House, stung by what they believed to be the Senate's insult in attemping to overrule the House decision, remained on their feet and acted as faithful allies of BUTLER. The uproar increased. DOOLITTLE demanded, in tones of thunder, which seemed by their very volume to force their way into and clear up confused minds, that the only thing in order should be proceeded withVto wit, the declaration of the vote as provided by the concurrent resolution of the two houses. Storms of objections and cries of order proceeded from BUTLER and his followers. BANKS sought in vain to make a suggestion, but was silenced by cries of order from the Senate side. BUTLER still kept his feet, growing more insolent every moment. He demanded that the Senate be given leave to retire then, that nothing be done until the House got rid of "these interlopers," pointing to SUMNER, FESSENDEN and the rest of the Senate. This disgraceful language, coupled with his violent conduct, pulling up his sleeves as if he was in for a free fight, increased the uproar to such a pitch that Speaker COLFAX sprang to his feet and peremptorily ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any member of the House who refused to obey the decisions of the Presiding Officer of the Joint Convention. Mr. ORDWAY at once advanced up the aisle where Mr. INGERSOLL was standing, still vociferating, and placed him under arrest. BUTLER dropped into his seat like lead. But cries of order, cat-calls and yells still continued, during which Mr. CONKLING began to read the result, as recorded by the tellers. At first he could scarcely be heard because of the disorder, but the mandate of the speaker having been obeyed, and the proximity of the Sergeant-at-Arms to BUTLER keeping him still, order was gradually restored, and by the time Mr. CONKLING had concluded matters were comparatively quiet.

Several Senators acting as prompters to Mr. WADE immediately called on him to declare the result, which he did in accordance with the exact terms of the joint rule and resolution governing these proceedings. Then making another unfortunate slip of the tongue, which convulsed the whole chamber with laughter. Mr. WADE announced that the Joint Convention having accomplished the business that brought them here they will return to the Senate chamber. This BUTLER and his friends thought was too true, for they had persistently asserted that in this matter the Senate was endeavoring to force its own decisions upon the House.

Immediately upon the retiring of the Senate. The Speaker asked leave to make a statement, which cleared up the confusion very decidedly. Mr. BUTLER offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution declaring that the act of the presiding officers of the joint convention was a gross act of oppression and tyranny, and the House should protest against it. He then proceeded to make a speech in defence and justification of his action. Mr. DAWES was called to the chair, and the Speaker took his seat upon the floor. Mr. BUTLER went on to depict the dangers which might arise from such a course as was pursued to-day, and in so doing he drew a hypothetical case where possibly the next presiding officer of the joint Convention might himself be the candidate for President, and might thus unwarrantably declare himself elected. This was a direct stab at COLFAX, who sprang to his feet for a reply, but BUTLER refused to yield, and closed by calling the attention of Mr. COLFAX to how undemonstrative he became after the Speaker placed him under the surveillance of the Police.

He then yielded to Mr. SHELLABARGER, who yielded to Mr. COLFAX, who, in a brief and well-tempered speech, replied to Mr. BUTLER, explaining and defending the action of the presiding officer of the Convention, and whittling BUTLER's arguments down to nothing. The poise and temper of Mr. COLFAX were in admirable contrast to the passion, inundoes and insults of BUTLER.

At the conclusion of Mr. COLFAX's remarks, Mr. SHELLABARGER yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the matter will therefore come up again to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal.

The only action of the Senate subsequent to the Convention was the appointment of a committee of one on its part, Mr. MORTON, to inform the President and Vice-President of their election.

So ended a day which should have been characterized by a joyous and triumphant acclaim of the peaceful result achieved at the polls, and which should have been symbolized by the words of our leader, "Let us have Peace." That the unfortunate mistaks in the ruling were the cause of much confusion is true, but the disgraceful, indecent and insulting conduct of BUTLER, who was the head and front of all this offending, were in the highest degree reprehensible.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

ST. DOMINGO NEGOTIATIONS.

The Envoy of the Dominican Republic, now in Washington, says the Government he represents has no confidential agent in this country other than himself, unless an unexecuted commission to negotiate a small loan for President BAEZ, now of some months' standing, gives him that position, and that no one has authority from his Government to state its indebtedness apart from his instructions upon the subject. It is not true, as stated, that advices have been received from the highest official sources that President BAEZ and the Dominican people would accept unconditional annexation. No such proposition has been made. The mission of Mr. AUGENARD is a plain one, with which he alone is intrusted, and its object is sought to be attained by none of the devious ways of diplomacy. It is free from disguise or concealment, and is in no wise, directly or indirectly, connected with any of the speculative jobs, land grants or other schemes, with which efforts are made to associate it. The Envoy says the interference of any one with its purpose is wholly unwarranted, and as damaging as it is manifestly indelicate and improper.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

There are now one hundred and eighty-eight nominations for civil offices before the Senate for action and four hundred and ninety-five nominations of a military character, and eight pertaining to the naval service. Thus far, during the present session, the Senate have acted on only eleven names for civil appointments, while none of the army nominations, three hundred and forty-three of which are for brevets, have been disposed of. The navy has received more attention, only eight of one hundred and seventy-nine nominations remaining for action.

TROOPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, on behalf of the loyalists of that State, has telegraphed the North Carolina Senators to oppose any bill reducing the Federal army, which may result in a reduction of the garrison in that State.

MISSISSIPPI RECONSTRUCTION.

A very important vote was taken to-day in the Committee on Reconstruction, the propositio being to admit the State of Mississippi with its present Government, and with the Constitution framed for it by the last Convention, but voted down by the people. The vote in the Committee stood for the proposition: BINGHAM, NORRIS and PAINE, 3. Against it—BOUTWELL, BROOKS, BECK, BEAMAN and FARNSWORTH.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following-named cases will be argued in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 83—Seymour et al. *vs.* Price; argument concluded.

No. 99—Durant, appellant, *vs.* The Essex County Company; the contest is concerning real estate in Massachusetts; case argued.

No. 80—Agawam Woolen Company *vs.* Jordan; a suit to recover for alleged infringement of a patent for improvement in the manufacture of wool; argument commenced.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CARLOS PIE as Consul of Spain at New-Orleans.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. TIPTON presented a memorial of the Mayor of Washington and others, asking for the incorporation of the Industrial Home of the District of Columbia.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of West Virginia for the removal of political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Mr. WHYTE presented the credentials of his successor, W. T. HAMILTON, Senator elect from Maryland.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the joint resolution amendatory and declaratory of the act to establish an ocean line of mail steamships between New-York and Europe, which was read.

Mr. COLE said the matter was too important to be considered by so thin a Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the bill had better lie over. The object seemed to be to get hold of the Government bonds before the Company had begun to build even a single vessel.

Mr. RAMSEY said that the bill was designed to further American interests. The amount of bonds to be given was based upon the sea postages, and when the parties sent to the Postmaster General in January last to get the bonds under the act, they were refused. The Senate well knew that there was not a single line of American steamships to Europe. He had a further amendment to offer, which he thought would remove all objection.

The bill was then laid over.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to grant the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company.

THE PAY OF REVENUE COLLECTORS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to allow to the Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue the pay of Collectors and Assessors when they perform the duties of those offices, in cases where there is no Collector or Assessor also to be paid, was then taken up and passed.

SECRET SALES OF GOLD.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably without amendment the bill to prohibit the secret sales of gold or bonds on the account of the United States and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CONKLING, Jan. 21.

IMPORTATION OF MACHINERY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the same Committee, reported favorably the House bill to anthorize the importation of machinery for repair only, free of duty.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, from El Paso, Texas, to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

APPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the House bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases. Carried. The bill was briefly discussed by Messrs. HOWE and SHERMAN.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

At 12:50 a message was received from the House announcing that they were ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President.

Mr. MORTON moved to proceed at once to the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the motion so as to proceed at 1 o'clock, which was lost.

Mr. MORTON's motion was then carried; so at 12:55, the Senate proceeded to the House.

At 1:35 o'clock the Senate, in procession, returned to the Senate Chamber.

The PRESIDENT—The Senate will come to order. The Secretary will read the objection which raises a question for the decision of the Senate.

The Secretary read as follows:

"Objection was raised to any count of the votes certified from the State of Louisiana, and the question was raised in regard to them that no valid election for President and Vice-President of the United States has been held in said State."

Mr. HENDRICKS—Mr. President, I move that it is the judgment of the Senate that the vote be counted.

Mr. TRUMBULL—It had better be put in the form of a resolution. I offer this resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Senate that the vote of the Electors of the State of Louisiana ought to be counted.

Mr. HOWARD—Before the Senate proceeds to inquire whether the validity of the election in Louisiana admits of any proof or discussion here—

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—No debate is admissable.

Mr. CONNESS asked for a reading of the objection, which was again read.

Mr. HOWARD inquired whether that was all the evidence on the subject before the Senate.

The Chair replied that it was all.

Several amendments were here successively offered changing the phraseology of that resolution, whereupon the Chair remarked, amid the laughter of the Senate, "we are going to have a nice time; let everybody prepare an amendment."

Mr. MORTON moved the following substitute:

Resolved, That while we have reason to believe, from common report and information, that the late Presidential election in Louisiana was carried by force and fraud, still, there being no legal evidence before the Senate on that subject, the electoral vote of Louisiana ought to be counted.

The substitute was not agreed to, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Harris, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrell of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Anthony, Buckalew, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, McCreery, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Whyte, Willey, Williams, Yates—35.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Senate that the votes of the electors of the State of Louisiana, for President and Vice-President, be counted.

Mr. SUMNER moved as a substitute a resolution similar in form to the one adopted to meet the case of the State of Georgia, which was ruled out of order.

The substitute was then adopted, by a vote of 51 to 7, the negatives being Messrs. Chandler, Howard, Nye, Robertson, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson.

A message was received from the House, announcing its decision that the vote of Louisiana be counted.

Mr. BUCKALEW submitted an order, which was adopted, that the House be notified of the decision of the Senate.

The Senate then, preceded by its officers, returned to the hall of the House.

At 3 o'clock the Senate again returned from the House, to consider the objections raised by Mr. BUTLER to counting the electoral votes of Georgia.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the vote of the electors of the State of Georgia be counted and announced in the mode provided by the concurrent resolution of the 8th of February instant.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired of the Chair whether the Senate had withdrawn to consider directly the objections made to counting the vote of Georgia, or to decide upon the point of order by way of exception taken by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) to the decision of the Chair, that the Convention was to be governed by the resolution already passed by both Houses prescribing the mode in which the vote of Georgia should be counted?

The Chair replied that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) had objected for additional reasons not covered by the concurrent resolutions on the subject.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution declaring that upon the first ground of objection raised by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER) in the judgment of the Senate, the electoral votes of Georgia should not be counted.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by striking out the words "upon the first ground of objections."

Mr. HENDRICKS raised the point of order, that the amendments were inconsistent with the concurrent resolution on the subject adopted on the 8th inst.

The Chair decided that it was not in order for the Senate alone to modify the concurrent resolution of both Houses.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution declaring that under the special order of the two Houses, (adopted on the 8th,) respecting the electoral votes of Georgia, the objections made to counting the votes of the electors of Georgia was not in order.

A message was received from the House announcing that they had voted not to count the electoral vote of Georgia.

Mr. EDMUNDS' resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Kellogg, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Tipton, Vickers, Whyte, Williams—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Harlan, Harris, Howe, McDonald, Morgan, Nye, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Spence, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Willey, Yates—26.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of Georgia ought not to be counted.

Mr. WILLIAMS made the point that this was out of order, because inconsistent with the resolution just adopted.

The Chair decided that it was in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS appealed from the decision of the Chair, which, however, was sustained by a vote of 27 yeas to 25 nays.

Mr. HENDRICKS rose to debate the resolution offered by Mr. HOWARD.

The Chair ruled that it was not debatable.

Mr. HENDRICKS insisted that it was debatable, being an independent resolution of the Senate not based upon any objection raised in the joint Convention.

The Chair ruled that the Senator from Indiana was out of order.

The question was then put upon Mr. HOWARD's resolution, and it was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Cameron, Cole, Conkling, Chandler, Drake, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wade, Wilson, Yates—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pool, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Warner, Whyte, Willey, Williams—34.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Secretary was directed to inform the House of the action of the Senate, and then, at 4:10, the Senate again proceeded to the hall of the House.

At 4:45 the Senate returned to the Senate Chamber.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution for the appointment of a member of the Senate, to be with two members of the House of Representatives a Joint Committe of three, to wait on Gen. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX, and inform them of their election as President and Vice-President respectively. Adopted.

The Chair appointed Mr. MORGAN as the Senate member of the Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Currency bill, but Mr. CHANDLER objected and moved to adjourn, and at 4:40 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

This being the day when the formality of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States takes place in the House of Representatives, there was a great pressure to obtain seats in the galleries long before noon. Every position in those portions of the gallery that were open to the public was occupied. The doorways were blocked up, and the corridors were thronged with persons seeking to gain admittance. Many ladies occupied places in the gentlemen's gallery facing the Speaker's chair. Two rows of seats in the ladies gallery on the southeastern side, were reserved for families of the President and Vice-President. The southwest gallery was occupied exclusively by ladies of the families of Members and Senators. There were only some half dozen persons in the diplomatic gallery. But very few colored persons were present. No special arrangements were made in the Hall for the accommodation of Senators, the intention being to let them occupy the seats of members next to the Speaker's Chair.

PRAYER.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, (Mr. BOYNTON,) who alluded to the special duty of the day in these terms:

"We beseech Thee that they who are so soon to be declared, as we expect, elected to the two chief offices of the country, may be endowed with a double portion of Thy spirit; that in their ways they may remember first of all their God, their Judge; and may they, as rulers, in the name of God remember the account which they must give of their ruling on the last day to Him by whom they have been appointed. May everything that they shall do be so done as to establish union by a stable prosperity in the land. We bless Thee that such a declaration as will be made to-day will not be, as it was a short time since, the precursor of separation and civil war, with all their train of horrors. We bless Thee that we are allowed to believe that this day will inaugurate an era of peace and universal joy, joy in each other, trust in our magistrates and legislatures and union among those who rule over us."

LADIES ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

The journal of yesterday was then read.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked, and obtained, the consent of the House to have ladies admitted to the cloak-rooms.

The practical effect of the permission was to have the spaces in the hall outside of the ranges of the members' chairs immediately occupied by ladies, and in many instances to have the chairs of members so occupied.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

Mr. SCHENCK, at 12:40 o'clock, offered a privileged resolution directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House was in session ready to receive that body for the purpose of proceeding to open the votes of the Electors of the several States for President and Vice-President. Adopted.

The New-York and Washington Air-Line Railroad bill came up as the first business in order.

Mr. PHELPS moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—yeas 62, nays 111.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SENATE.

Further proceedings on the bill were interrupted by the proximity of the hour for the joint meeting of the two Houses, and the Speaker had the rule read which regulates the arrangement of the hall for such purpose. The rule directs seats to be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, the chair immediately on his left; for the Senators, in the body of the hall on the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not occupied by the Senators; for the Tellers, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk, and on either side of the Speaker's platform. In accordance with this rule the Speaker stated that the first five spheres of seats in the southeastern quarter were reserved for the Senate, and he requested members to vacate them and occupy seats in other portions of the hall. This order had hardly been carried out before the Doorkeeper announced the Senate of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE SENATE.

The Senators advanced two by two up the main aisle, the members of the House standing meanwhile, and took seats in the portion of the hall assigned to them. Senator WADE, Presiding Officer of the Senate, took the Speaker's chair and the Speaker took a chair beside him and to his left; Senator CONKLING and Representatives WILSON, of Iowa, and PRUYN, of New-York, occupied places at the Clerk's desk as tellers.

The Presiding Officer, without any preliminary motion or formality, handed to the tellers the electoral vote of New-Hampshire open; Senator CONKLING read the certificates in full, the result being that New-Hampshire had given for ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, 5 votes for President; for SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, 5 votes for Vice-President.

Senator SUMNER and Representative WASHBURNE, of Illinois, rose at the same moment and addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.—If there be no objection, the reading of formal certificates will be omitted, unless required by some members.

Mr. SUMNER—I was going to make that motion.

The vote of Massachusetts, 12, was announced by Senator CONKLING, and the votes of Rhode Island and Connecticut, 6, and Vermont, 5, by Representative WILSON, of Iowa, for GRANT and COLFAX.

The vote of New-York was then announced by Representative PRUYN as 33 for HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York, for President, and FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, for Vice-President. The announcement appeared to cause considerable amusement on the floor and in the galleries; but there was no violation of propriety, nothing but a very palpable suppression of a tendency to indulge in a laugh. The vote of New-Jersey was next announced by Representative PRUYN—7 for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The vote of Pennsylvania was next announced by Senator CONKLING—26 for GRANT and COLFAX. The votes of Delaware, 3, and of Maryland, 7, were announced by Representative PRUYN as cast for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. In the certificate from Maryland there was an omission of the word "Junior" in the name of Mr. BLAIR, which omission, on its being made known, caused some laughter.

Representative WOOD appealed to the Chair to preserve order in the assembly.

The votes of North Carolina, 9, and South Carolina, 6, were announced by Representative WILSON as being given for GRANT and COLFAX.

The vote of Kentucky, 11, was announced by Representative PRUYN for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The votes of Tennessee, 10, and Ohio, 21, were announced by Representative WILSON for GRANT and COLFAX.

The Presiding Officer having handed to the teller the vote of Lousiana,

Representative MULLINS rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I ask the reading of the certificates accompanying that report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—Let it be read.

The certificates of Louisiana were read by Representative PRUYN. The word "junior" is omitted in the name of Mr. BLAIR, and the word "States" is omitted in the term "United States."

The credentials having been read, Mr. MULLINS rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I object to the counting of the votes from the State of Louisiana.

The Vice-President directed reading of the twenty-second joint rule, which provides, that when in joint Convention any question shall arise in reference to the counting of votes, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and the question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner, submit the question to the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, rising to a point of order, insisted that the rule was in violation of the direct terms of the Constitution, and he called attention to the twelfth amendment. The provision of the Constitution was: "That the President of the Senate should, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and that the votes should then be counted."

The PRESIDING OFFICER—This rule has been adopted by both Houses, and therefore the Chair will not entertain the question of order.

Mr. WOODWARD—I rise to a question of order, which I think will be entertained. I submit that the objection coming from the gentlemen from Tennessee, does not raise the question contemplated by that rule. There must be some specific objection made, and until such specific objection be made, there is no occasion for the Senate to retire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—It will bd observed that the rule says, "If any question arise." An objection without any reason for it hardly appears to the Chair to be a reason; the reason will be stated in writing, so that the Chair may know what it is.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will withdraw the objection.

Mr. MULLINS—No, Sir, I cannot.

Senator SUMNER—I would inquire of the Chair whether we cannot pass over the count of Louisiana, informally, and proceed with the rest of the count.

Representative WOOD—Go on regularly, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—No debate is in order until the resolution for the objection is presented.

Senator SAULSBURY—I call for the reason of the objection.

Some moral suasion was in the meantime being brought to bear on Representative MULLINS to induce him to withdraw his objection, but without any effect. He sternly refused to withdraw it. A formal objection having been furnished to him, it was sent to the Clerk's desk and read, as follows:

"I object to any count of the votes certified from the State of Louisiana, and I raise the question in relation to it, that no valid election of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States has been held in said State."

The PRESIDING OFFICER—Objection being made, the Senate will retire to its Chamber and deliberate on the objection according to the rules.

The Senators then, at 1:30, retired to the Senate Chamber amid considerable excitement and confusion.

The Speaker having called the House to order, had the twenty-second joint rule read, and said that the question was, "Shall the vote of the State of Louisiana be counted?"

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—Is it in order to move to lay the objection on the table.

The Speaker—It is not.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The vote was taken, and resulted—yeas 137, nays 63—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Axtell, Baker, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Benham, Blaine, Blair, Boyden, Boyer, Bromwell of Illinois, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Burr, Butler of Tennessee, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Coburn, Cullom, Delano, Deweese, Dickey, Dixon, Dockery, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Ferriss, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Gove, Gravely, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Hawkins, Heaton, Higby, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Kitchen, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lasher, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Mallory, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, McCormick, McCullough, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Mungen, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Norris, Nunn, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Price, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Taber, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Taft, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Twichell, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Trump, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Windom, Wood, Woodbridge, Woodward, Young—137.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Banks, Benton, Blackburn, Boles, Boutwell, Bowen, Buckley, Butler of Massachusetts, Cake, Callis, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Clift, Cobb, Cooley, Covode, Dawes, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Edwards, Ela, Eliot of Massachusetts, Elliot of Arkansas, Fields, French, Hamilton, Harding, Haughey, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hunter, Julian, Kelsey, Loan, Maynard, McKee, Morrell, Mullins, Newsham, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pettis, Pierce, Prince, Roots, Shanks, Stevens, Stover, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Vidal, Ward, Washburne of Indiana, Whittemore, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana—63.

While the vote was being taken, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, addressed the Speaker and desired to submit a proposition.

The Speaker declined to entertain it.

Mr. LAWRENCE desired to make an objection to any announcement of the result of the vote.

The SPEAKER—TheChair declines to entertain it. The objection made by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. MULLINS,) at the joint meeting of the two Houses, to the vote of the State of Louisiana being counted, having been submitted by the Speaker to the House of Representatives under the twenty-second joint rule, and the vote on the question whether it should be received being, yeas 137, nays 63, the House of Representatives decides that it shall be counted, and a message to that effect will be sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, the vote was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The following is the objection which Mr. LAWRENCE desired to make: I make the point of order and of Constitutional law that no objection can be made or entertained to counting the electoral vote of any State, except that there is no such State entitled to vote, or that the certificate transmitting the vote is irregular in form, or that the vote was not given at the time or in the manner required by law, or by the electors shown to be duly elected; and it is not competent even upon sufficient evidence to prove that electors were chosen by fraudulent or illegal votes, or that an election is irregular or invalid when duly certified, until a law regulating the subject is enacted; and no vote of the House can be taken to decide t heobjection now made.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Illinois, asked consent to offer a resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That no proof being formally admitted to sustain the objection made to the counting of the votes of Louisiana for electors of President and Vice-President, this House, without affirming or denying anything in relation to the manner in which the election of said electors was conducted, decides that no reason appears why the vote of said [electors should not be counted, and that, in the opinion of the House, the same should therefore be counted.

Objection was made by Messrs. ELDRIDGE, BUTLER of Massachusett, WOOD and WHITTEMORE.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, the acceptance of the vote of Louisiana for President and Vice-President, will encourage the criminal enforcement of elections in the States lately in rebellion, and involve the murder of thousands in those States.

Objection was made.

Mr. MULLINS asked leave to submit a few remarks to the House.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

At 2:15 o'clock a message was received from the Senate notifying the House that the Senate had resolved that the electoral votes of Louisiana should be counted.

Immediately thereafter the Senators returned to the Hall of the House of Representatives, the members of the House observing the ceremony of standing while the Senators were taking their seats.

The presiding officer announced that by the concurrent resolution of both Houses, the vote of Louisiana should be counted. It was thereupon announced by Mr. PRUYN as seven for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

The votes of the following States were then announced by the tellers: Indiana, 13; Illinois, 16; Alabama, 8; Maine, 7; Missouri, 11; Arkansas, 5; Michigan, 8; Florida, 3; Wisconsin, 8; Iowa, 8; California, 5, and Minnesota, 4—all for GRANT and COLFAX; Oregon, 3 for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and West Virginia, 4; Nevada, 3, and Nebraska, 3, for GRANT and COLFAX.

The presiding officer having handed to the tellers the electoral vote of Georgia, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose and asked for the reading of the certificate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—Let the certificate be read.

The certificate was read by Mr. PRUYN. It shows that the meeting of electors was held on the 9th of December instead of the 2d, and that the nine votes were given for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I object to the vote of Georgia being counted, and I send my objections in writing to the Chair.

The objections were read by Mr. PRUYN, as follows:

I object under the joint rule that the vote of the State of Georgia for President and Vice-President ought not to be counted; and I object to the counting thereof because:

First—Among other things, the vote of the electors in the Electoral College was not given on the first Wednesday in December, as required by law, and no excuse, in justification for the omission of such legal duty, is set forth in the certificate of the action of the electors.

Second—Because, at the date of the election of such electors, the State of Georgia had not been admitted to representation as a State in Congress since the rebellion of her people, or become entitled thereto.

Third—That at said date said State of Georgia had not fulfilled in due form all the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, known as the "Reconstruction acts," so as to entitle said State of Georgia to be represented as a State of the Union in the electoral vote of the several States for the choice of President and Vice-President.

Fourth—That the election pretended to have been held in the State of Georgia on the first Tuesday in November last past was not a free, just, equal and fair election, but the people were deprived of their just rights therein by force and fraud.

Senator DRAKE—As the objection will require the retirement of the Senate to its Chamber, I send an objection to the counting of the vote of the State of Nevada, which may go at the same time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The objection is too late, the vote of Nevada has been counted.

Senator DRAKE—It has not been reported and decided upon; although read, it has not been authoritatively counted and decided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—Too late; it has been counted. [Laughter, provoked by the imperturbable coolness of the presiding officer.] The objection should have been made on the reading of the vote.

Mr. PRUYN, by mistake, took up Senator DRAKE's objection and began to read it:

"The objection being that it did not appear that Nevada voted by ballot—"

The PRESIDING OFFICER—That is out of order. [General laughter.]

Representative PRUYN, then, by direction of the Presiding Officer, read the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, in relation to the counting of the vote of Georgia.

Senator EDMUNDS made the point of order that the objection was not in order, the two Houses having, by special rule on the case of Georgia, made a substantial change in the standing joint rule.

Mr. BUTLER—I desire to call the attention of the President to the law that the votes must be counted or rejected by the Convention of the House.

Mr. WOOD—I call the gentleman from Massachusetts to order. The rule forbids discussion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—Debate is not in order.

Mr. BUTLER—Have I not a right to state the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The gentleman has stated his objection in writing.

Mr. BUTLER—And the gentleman from Vermont (Senator EDMUNDS) did not state his in writing. [A palpable hit, which was received with much laughter, the Presiding Officer contenting himself for all response with the exercise of the gavel.]

Mr. BUTLER—I claim as a point of order that the objection of the Senator from Vermont is not well taken, and I desire that the question be decided by the two Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (speaking with much hesitancy of manner)—The Chair is very much disposed to hold the Senate and the House to their own doing—to the joint resolution which they passed, the purport of which is, if we understand it, that if the votes of the State of Georgia did not alter the result of the election they might be counted, and if they did alter the result they were not to be counted.

This simple, natural and very explicit declaration of the meaning of the concurrent resolution brought down the house, and on the floor and in the galleries there was a general outburst of laughter and merriment, accompanied with the clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and other like manifestations of uproarous mirth.

Senator DRAKE—I submit the point of order that the concurrent resolution does not dispose of the first ground of the objection taken by the Representative from Massachusetts, to wit.: that the vote of Georgia was not cast on the day required by law; and insist, therefore, that the point must be determined by the votes of the two Houses separately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The concurrent resolution declares that the vote of Georgia shall be announced by the Vice-President *pro tem.* in a certain special way. The Chair is very much disposed to obey the directions of both branches of Congress in this matter.

Mr. BUTLER—With great respect for the decision of the Chair, yet as this is a matter of high constitutional law, and as in other times it might make great trouble, I propose that the matter shall be considered in both Houses. [Exclamations of No! No! Yes! Yes! from the opposite sides of the chamber; the Senators who were on the opposite side of the House appearing to have formed a junction with the Democrats and with a considerable number of Republican members who were adverse to Mr. BUTLER's position.]

The Presiding Officer rose to face the storm, and then irresolutely, and as if he felt himself utterly embarrassed by the persisting of Mr. BUTLER, took his seat again without venturing to express an opinion or make a ruling.

This incident also provoked considerable laughter.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, as if to add to the complications of the question, and to the embarrassment of the Presiding Officer, put forward an objection to the counting of the vote of Georgia in the manner indicated in the concurrent resolution, and said he would proceed to write out his objection in due form. He submitted that under the twenty-second rule he had a right to object to that concurrent resolution, especially as it was passed subsequently to the election.

While Mr JONES was sitting down at his desk to carry out his threat, the Presiding Officer, as being the easiest way out of the difficulties by which he was beset, rose and said that objection being made, the Senate would retire to its Chamber and deliberate.

Representative SCOFIELD—On what? [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER—On the objection made by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, as he saw the Senators rising to depart, demanded to know whether his objection was not in order.

The only response he received was the repetition of the order that Senators should retire; and accordingly at 3 o'clock the Senators retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives, looking anything but pleased and with a slightly perceptible diminution of official dignity.

After the Senate had retired for the second time, and after the objection made by Mr. BUTLER to counting the State of Georgia had been read again at the Clerk's desk, the Speaker put the question: Shall the vote of Georgia be counted notwithstanding the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. ELDRIDGE rose to a point of order. The Presiding Officer of the joint Convention had twice decided not to receive the objection, but hold the Convention to the directions contained in the current resolution, and the two bodies had separated. He insisted not on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER,) but on that made by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. JONES.)

Mr. MAYNARD submitted that that was not a question of order but a mere issue of fact.

The SPEAKER—The point in reference to the decision of the President of the Senate must be submitted to that officer when he is occupying the chair in his official capacity. The Speaker does not rule on the rulings of the President of the Senate.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The difference between the Speaker of the House and the Presiding Officer of the joint Convention can have nothing to do with the question, except that we are to act on what was done by the Convention; and the Speaker is aware of the fact that the Presiding Officer of the Joint Convention decided twice against the points raised by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

THE SPEAKER—The opinion of the Chair is the same as before announced. The point on which the two Houses separated, was on the objection made by the gentleman from Massachusetts. The President of the Senate, as the members know very well, hesitated as to the construction of the joint resolution, and finally decided that the Senate should retire. The decision and the retiracy were both on the point of the objection made by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

After some further points of order had been raised by Messrs. MUNGER and FARNSWORTH, and overruled by the Speaker, the question was taken on the direct question, whether the vote of Georgia should be counted, and it was decided in the negative by a vote of yeas 41 to nays 150, the only Republicans voting yea being Messrs. BAKER and HAWKINS.

The House then, while awaiting the return of the Senate, disposed, by unanimous consent, of considerable routine business.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, declared that he entered his solemn protest, in the name of the people of Georgia and in the name of the Constitution, against the action of the House.

The Speaker remarked that that would appear in the proceeding in the *Globe*, but could not go on the Journal of the House.

After waiting patiently for about an hour, and as there was no sign of the return of the Senate,

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, offered a motion, which, he said, would allow the House to extricate itself from the unnecessary entanglement in which it had got, viz., a motion to reconsider the vote by which Georgia was excluded from the count.

The SPEAKER—Did the gentleman vote with the majority?

Mr THOMAS—I did.

The SPEAKER—Then the motion is in order.

Mr. THOMAS—Will the Chair allow one single moment?

The SPEAKER—The question is not debatable under the joint rule.

Mr. THOMAS—I have risen to a parliamentary inquiry. I was about to ask the Chair whether it is competent for the House of Representatives to vote to supersede the concurrent resolution of both Houses.

The SPEAKER—As a reply to that question would involve a discussion of the question of what transpired with the Joint Convention over which the Speaker has no power, the Chair must decline to answer. The Chair can only answer questions affecting the House of Representatives.

Mr. THOMAS—I submit the motion to reconsider, and will let each member act on his own responsibility.

Mr. DICKEY—I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays.

During the taking of the vote a message was received from the Senate announcing that it had resolved that the objection made to the counting of the vote of Georgia was not in order.

Mr. WOOD moved that the further taking of the vote be dispensed with, the Senators being in waiting.

The Speaker ruled that the call of the roll could not be arrested except by the constitutional expiration of Congress.

Mr. BUTLER—No, no! Let the House stick to its dignity!

The vote was concluded and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table by a vote of 117 yeas to 57 nays.

The following Republican members voted with the Democracs against laying it on the table: Messrs. Baker, Beaman, Beatty, Bingham, Boyden, Farnsworth, Hawkins, Hubbard of Iowa, Jenckes, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Moorhead, Pile, Smith, Wilson of Iowa, and Windom.

The Speaker then, at 4:25 o'clock, announced that the House would receive the Senate of the United States.

The Senators entered the Hall for the third time, took the seats set apart for them, and Senator WADE, as Presiding Officer, again called the Joint Convention to order, and announced that the objections of the gentleman from Massachusetts were overruled by the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER, renewing the attack impetuously—

Mr. PRESIDENT: I rise to a question of order.

The Presiding Officer, vainly attempting to ignore the question of order, directed the tellers to go on with the count of Georgia.

Mr. BUTLER, determined not to be set aside in that way, said: Mr. President, I desire to state that the House sustains the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I now submit a resolution. We do not consider that we are to be overruled by the Senate in that way. [Laughter and manifestations of approval and encouragement from surrounding members.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (with an imperturbable manner,—The Chair declines to receive the resolution, and the tellers will make out the statement of the vote as directed. [Cries of "No!" "No!" and "Yes!" "Yes!" and great confusion and excitement.]

Mr. BUTLER—I appeal from the decision of the Chair to the Convention. [Calls to order by Mr. WOOD.] We will see whether we have any rights here.

[Whispers of approval and encouragement.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (continuing not to mind Mr. BUTLER, and addressing the Tellers, who were rather slow to obey orders)—The Tellers will make out the statement as the concurrent resolution directs.

Mr. BUTLER (determinedly)—Does the Chair entertain my resolution?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (defiantly, and as if he felt considerably annoyed)—I do not. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—Then I appeal from the decision of the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The chair does not en-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.

Taylor's Cabinet—The Issues in Grant's Election—Dangers of the Incoming Administration—The Senate—The Cabinet—Fit Men should be Chosen.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

Just about twenty years ago Gen. TAYLOR arrived at Cincinnati on his way to Washington. It was a dry cold day, but tens of thousands of people assembled on the landing to greet him. Gov. VANCE and myself were two of the number. He being a friend and well known went on board the steamer and held a private conference with the President elect, and told me the Cabinet was nearly but not quite made. He mentioned the names to me, and it turned out that two of them were changed. Gen. GRANT is probably hardly as near his Cabinet as that, but he has, no doubt, most of his men selected. It is his own business, but I should like to make a remark on two points: the *kind* of Cabinet he ought to have, and the dangers his Administration is likely to encounter. Considerable mischief has already been done by an attempt to identify Gen. GRANT with the peculiar notions of WASHBURNE, WELLS, BANKS, &c. Now let me say some things, which do not proceed in the slightest degree from any interested motive, but are the results of a calm and long looking on the affairs of the nation.

1. Let us bear in mind distinctly *how* the last election was carried. It was carried distinctly on the war issues. The Democratic Party chose to be counseled by rebels and Copperheads and to accept their counsels. The result was the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, the one a Copperhead and the other worse than a Copperhead by his Brodhead letter. The Republican Party nominated GRANT, who was the embodiment of what may be defined the *loyalty* of the country. The issue was not uncertain. The result was almost precisely what I wrote to the TIMES, and you commented on, just after the Democratic nominations. It would have been *exact* to a figure but for the Louisiana affair. Well, in all that the Republican Party was united. But it was not united on the greenback question. On the contrary, thousands of Republicans everywhere agree substantially with the Democrats on that point. On the other hand, there were Republicans, such as the *Evening Post*, not very numerous, who are free-traders, and a few, like WASHBURNE, opposed to aiding public improvements in the public domain. In the school of political economy to which I belong they are "penny wise and pound foolish." You see, then, that the Republican Party are united on the war questions only; but how long can it remain united? It will depend on the future conduct of the Democratic Party. They will probably do all they can to keep the Republicans united, simply because, for the wise purposes of Providence, they have been struck with judicial blindness. But I think that between the 4th of March, 1869, and the 4th of March, 1873, there will be a new formation, or, more probably, a modification of parties. If there should be, will GRANT'S Administration be put in a majority or minority by that change? We can scarcely tell more than we can of the state of parties in Europe; but one thing we can see, that if large sections of the Republican Party are to be thrown off by the injudicious action of GRANT'S Cabinet, the Democrats may get a majority in the House of Representatives on the 4th of March, 1871. The Senate they cannot have. I may here remark that the Senate is greatly improved. Leaving out of view your New-York contest, the merits or demerits of which I do not understand, the election of BUCKINGHAM, SCOTT, CARPENTER, PRATT and BROWNLOW, in place of DIXON, DOOLITTLE, BUCKALEW, HENDRICKS and PATTERSON, is a most decided gain. We are getting rid, as fast as possible, of the last remnant of Johnsonism and of the few deluded men who supported it. I want to see men in the Senate like BROWNLOW, CARPENTER, MORTON, and others, who have both the courage and the ability to call the devil by the right name, and whom no President can cajole or threaten into submission. But let me proceed. If the attempt to make the Union Pacific Railroad a great monopoly, by refusing aid to others, succeeds, you will make six or seven Western States dissatisfied, and in the House of Representatives throw them into opposition. If you attempt to reduce the tariff in the West you will excite the hostility of the strongest combined interest in the United States. The West and the South are now both building up manufactures. Both have immense material to do it with, but labor is high there, and a little time is necessary to develop their great resources. As to the greenback question, we never had a currency so good or so popular as the greenbacks; and it is necessary to keep that, and gradually, by increasing the value of bonds, bring their gold value up. On the financial question the great point is to economize our resources, so as to pay every dollar of our obligations fairly and honestly. It will take great skill and careful management to do this. The resolutions of parties are nothing. They weigh nothing with the people. What are the people talking about? That is the question. Why, I saw a few days since a pamphlet by a leading and able man, showing that the public debt ought to be repudiated. What saves you from this class of men? The great agricultural population, who are honest and patriotic, and who are not taxed so high as other people.

You see, then, as clear as noon, that the policy of the incoming Administration should be simply this, to keep the Republican Party united by continuing the war policy wherever it is applicable. Had JOHNSON done this in 1865, it is quite probable that every important question would have been settled, and we should have arrived very nearly, if not quite, at specie payments. Politically speaking, we have lost three years. We have raised up the most corrupt body of public officials ever seen. We have scandalized the nation and the world. We have gone about buying, trying to steal, and proposing to annex, every useless island and territory on earth. We have done all this, because in an evil hour, and under the instigation of Satan, we nominated a Southern Democrat for Vice-President. By the way, I see HAMLIN is elected Senator, and I am glad of it; I want to see some reparation made for that awful political blunder. Well, what was the policy of the war? In 1862—in the darkest hour of the rebellion—Congress passed and LINCOLN signed, the act for the Pacific Railroad. Were they afraid of improving the public domain? At the same time the tariff was raised, and for the first time we began to realize what it is to raise a large revenue from foreign importations. We raised the revenue on foreign production, from twenty-five to about forty-seven per cent. on the average of foreign productions. It has acted like a charm. It has raised us $160,000,000 in gold. But it ought to be an average of sixty per cent. The revenue will increase up on about that point; concede that the tariff is made only for revenue; ought it not to be as high as will produce the most revenue? Have we anything we can raise revenue upon cheaper and better than that? Now then, let us continue the policy of the war. Let the Virginia Conservatives go home and smoke their pipes. We don't want them. But we do want their children. We want men bred in the atmosphere of freedom—who were not nursed upon negro nurses and supported by negro-breeding. Let Georgia and Louisiana know that the Government reigns, and not a set of scoundrels bred up in hostility to Yankees and negroes. But upon this point I don't fear GRANT in the least. He will let rebels know that if they escape hanging they will have cause to be thankful.

2. I now come to Cabinet making.

This is always a difficult thing to do, and Gen. GRANT has a perfect right to his own choice; but then I will give my ideas on this point. I am so old-fashioned, indeed, so utterly foolish, as to think that men ought to be appointed to office for their fitness. Only think of that! Well, perhaps we haven't men who are fit. Then we must do the best we can. Now suppose New-England is entitled to a Cabinet officer, who should it be? There is but one man in New-England who is decidedly above others, as a statesman,—that is CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—and if a New-England man is taken he ought to be the man for Secretary of State. BANKS has not been helped at all by the recent attempts to show that he so virtuously self-denied himself at Vicksburg. The public sees through that affair very clearly. Both ADAMS and BOUTWELL are much superior to BANKS, with whom the memory of Cedar Mountain and Red River will remain forever. BOUTWELL will do tolerably well, but he is not fit for anything so much as ADAMS is for Secretary of State, and I assure you such is the opinion of the calm observers in the West.

Gen. SCHOFIELD seems to be well qualified for Secretary of War; but military and civil offices ought not to be confounded. The lines of service should be kept distinct.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury is the hardest one to fill; but the reason is not what is generally supposed. You don't want a banker or a merchant Secretary of the Treasury. You can get a hundred of those at any minute. You want a broad, comprehensive statesman who comprehends the resources and wants of the country. Neither HAMILTON nor CRAWFORD nor DALLAS were bankers, merchants or placemen. They were statesmen who could understand and grasp the elements of public prosperity. But, above all, we want just now a man of rigid honesty—and not only honesty, but honor and courage—who would discharge most of our revenue officers at ten days' notice. I got a letter to-day from the rural districts, in which the writer says he thinks we would save a hundred millions of dollars by honest revenue officers. I am not so sanguine as that, but I think we might save a great deal.

Ohio has three or four men who would do well in the Treasury, and it is a good place to look for one, because Ohio men are all brought up to just, economical and statesmanlike views of public measures.

As to the Secretary of the Navy, he ought to be a New-York man. He ought to know something about the cost of building ships and the expense of keeping them.

As to our foreign Ministers, they ought—half of them—to be withdrawn, and simple Consul-Generals appointed in their place, with power to call on the Navy when they get into difficulty. The diplomacy which lies at the cannon's mouth is the best of all diplomacy. BUTLER is right about that matter. Our foreign embassies are, most of them, made to pension off broken-down politicians. Look over the list and see for yourself.

I end where I began. Give us men fit for their places, and above all, upright, clear-headed men, who know something about the state of the country.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your strictures upon an editorial article in the *Tribune* you say:

"But what does the *Tribune* mean by its sweeping attack upon life insurance companies? Assertions like the following sound more like nonsense than intelligent warning:

'The official statements of the life insurance companies of New-York show that they repay to the insured in "losses" only from $1 in $7 to $1 in $32 of the amounts which the insured pay to them in premiums. In the companies which pay most, six-sevenths of their premiums are absorbed in rents, salaries of officers and profits. This is a heavy price to pay for taking care of and investing the one-seventh which goes to the insurer or his family at his death. In those companies which have the largest ratio of premiums to losses, only one dollar in thirty-two of the amounts paid in are ever repaid to the insurers.'

If this statement were true, or even approximately true, we might pronounce the life insurance companies of New-York bankrupt. Companies which on certain data, derived in part from the records of mortality, and in part from the cumulative power of compound interest, undertake to pay after the death of the insured, and which allow six-sevenths of their premiums to be 'absorbed in rents, salaries of officers and profits,' cannot long continue in existence. They are, in fact, bankrupt already, and the Superintendent at Albany is guilty of dereliction of duty in allowing them to keep open their doors."

It is time the relations which life insurance sustains to the community should be more carefully and candidly analyzed than they have heretofore been, and no soothing process can long prevent this service from being rendered. The assertion of the *Tribune*, above quoted, is essentially true, as may be seen from a "statement of life insurance companies doing business in New-York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, compiled by ENGLISH and WILMSHURST, editors of the *Insurance Times*, published as an insurance advertisement in the *Tribune* on Friday, April 10, 1868." This statement shows that the ratio of claims and expenses to total income is 28 61-100 per cent., and the ratio of claims paid to total income is only 13 15-100. According to the last percentage the average proportion of premiums which return to the insured and their families is $1 in $7 50. The company which paid the highest ratio of premiums, the Universal Life, organized in 1865, paid 22 30-100 per cent., or about $1 to the insured in $4 received, while the company which paid least, the Continental, organized in 1866, paid 3¼ per cent., or $1 to the insured, out of $32 received, which exactly covers the statement made in the *Tribune*. These, however, it may be said, are new companies, and perhaps the more discreetly their business is conducted the less the proportion of losses to premiums which it ought to exhibit. Let us take, then, the oldest company established—the Mutual Life. This has been doing business twenty-four years, and it may fairly be presumed that if the insured are ever to come into the enjoyment of their share of the results of life insurance they must have begun to do so in this Company. Yet the Company received in premiums in 1867 $8,445,918, and in interest $1,334,567, making a total income of $9,780,485; out of which they paid claims amounting to only $889,837, or about $1 in $11 of the amount received during that year from the insured, while the expenses of management were $1,336,808, and the dividends were $2,461,116, nearly $4,000,000 in dividends and expenses and $800,000 to the widows and orphans of the insured. The $5,000,000 of surplus of income over dividends and claims paid went, of course, to swell the assets for future payment of the liabilities, which, meanwhile, had increased by $10,095,236. In this Company, which is, perhaps, the soundest of them all, the total assets are $23,995,057, which are liable for the ultimate payment of a total amount insured amounting to $60,287,286, the liabilities being three times the assets. Is life insurance essentially dependent for its solvency like OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., or Mr. Montague Tigg's Anglo Bengalee Mutual Loan and Benefit Company, upon its ability to continue forever increasing its future liabilities over its present assets, so as always to be able to declare handsome dividends, until its final crash, when the world will wake up in utter astonishment that anybody could have supposed such a state of business ever to have been solvent. In the Equitable Life the amount insured is nine times the total assets, and in the Continental about twelve times, though the total assets of all the companies are $134,296,487, as against $464,101,386, the amount insured. In order that such a business shall be declared solvent, it must be assumed that the insurance companies will still derive $8 from their insured for every $1 they are to pay to the insured on the policies now outstanding. If they did not, the Companies would now be insolvent, *i. e.* they would owe more on their policies than their present assets and future premiums would enable them to pay. Life insurance in the State of New-York, therefore, may be summed up in this statement. Heretofore the insured have paid to the Companies eight times as much as their widows and orphans have received from them at their deaths, and hereafter those now insured must continue to pay them $8 in premiums to $1 in losses, on the policies now outstanding, or the Companies would be to-day insolvent—at the average. As these figures are furnished by the Insurance Companies themselves, there is no probability that they unfavorably represent their actual condition.

Neither our country nor its people can grow rich by betting against Insurance Companies on their early deaths. From the point of view of the Political Economist, the entire investment is little better than capital invested in lotteries, or in the great and successful gambling-houses of Europe. It is a species of betting on or gambling in life which is now having a furor of adventitious success, as all kinds of gambling and speculating are having theirs. Risky as these speculations are, they are often safer than productive industries, owing to the great rise in the cost of production caused by the effect of the heavy taxes now resting on labor. But these nonproductive speculations only intensify the evil and increase the tax on labor and production. After all, the only road out of our heavy taxation and diminished production is by going to work, and producing new wealth instead of speculating in the wealth already existing. To this end every man, and especially every young man, should keep his capital under his own control instead of giving insurance companies six-sevenths of it in the hope that the remaining seventh will go to his widow, should he leave one. Those who continue until they die able to pay up their policies, would, if they used their premiums in their business or as an aid to procure or maintain their business, be certain to leave their families fairly provided for. Those who do not continue able to pay up their policies only increase the destitution of their families by dying uninsured and minus the amounts they have wasted upon life companies. The common reply to all criticisms on life insurance is that if the insured had not used their money in this way they would have squandered it outright. This simply assumes that the masses of those who insure are incompetent to take care of their own money. We will not dispute this proposition; it assumes that in proportion as people misunderstand what to do with their money life insurance prospers. If ASTOR, STEWART, PEABODY or VANDERBILT had invested their first capital in insuring their lives, how small a result would it have won for their families compared with the fortunes which have grown out of their competency and determination to be their own capitalists, and to apply their capital in productive industry! While life insurance may be developed in future years into an economical mode of investment, it can only be by candid criticism and a reduction of 75 per cent. in the present rates of profit and expense attending it.

V. B. D.

New-York Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article headed "New-York Docks," you, in saying much that is proper and true of the shameful condition of our piers and wharves, say what is not correct about what you call the "pocket," meaning Sandy Hook entrance to the harbor, as "one of the most dangerous localities on the Atlantic coast," which I utterly deny, and pronounce it to be one of the safest and best entrances of any port in the world; and the fact that over 10,000 vessels have entered the last year without accident, more than half without pilots, justifies my assertion.

As a boy I used to say that nothing but being blown ashore justified the loss of a vessel between Cape May and Montauk Point. Time has confirmed that opinion, and losses now are very rare upon this line of coast, as the soundings are regular, of moderate depth; and when in twelve fathoms water, not knowing your position, if thick, and near your port, by bearing to, head off shore, you are perfectly safe. The pilotage of this port is now so good that you can find pilots 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, and over 100 miles southeasterly from the same place.

Hell Gate should be cleared of its dangers, but it does not advance the doing of it by speaking against Sandy Hook. There are two points I am sensitive upon—the Gulf Stream and New-York Harbor. The Gulf Stream is always called in to aid the weather-wise predicters in their blunders, which are some. The last few beautiful days the Gulf will have the credit of, when it had no more to do with it than I had, as a more regular stream of water in its habits never flowed. Then as to our harbor, such a magnificent bay, or rather two of them; used for shad poles (these are done for now;) things called piers—encroached upon, formerly, by our City, now by New-Jersey—those abuses are sufficient to keep me indignant, without its character being disparaged in a newspaper.

If you choose to write upon the great political and moral nuisances of the day, SMYTHE, for instance, I am with you, but do not write ill of the Gulf or the harbor, unless you want me to bore your readers with an answer.

G. W. B.

The East River Bridge.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest a communication in your paper of this date respecting the East River Bridge, and cordially unite with the view therein presented, particularly that portion of it referring to a central pier. It is a well-known fact that iron subject to continual jarring or blows will, in the course of time, become granulated, and consequently weakened, and to make one span of 1,600 feet the strain will be enormous, and not only that, but it will be next to impossible to prevent the swaying to and fro of so long a structure from the action of winds, and even the whole fabric might possibly be overthrown in a violent gale. There are other important reasons why there should be a central pier. First, the cost of the bridge would be materially lessened thereby, for the reason that the cables would not require to be half so large and the shore piers would be much less elevated, and as a consequence less valuable property would be covered by the approaches. Second, such a structure would combine solidity, permanence and safety compared with the single span arrangement. One central pier would offer no obstacle to interfere with navigation. Our whole community is interested in this subject and it is well to ventilate it in time. With respect,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

All the Civil Courts, except the Supreme Court Chambers, have adjourned over until Friday on account of the funeral of the late Hon. Jas. T. Brady, to-day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Contested motions will stand over till Friday. Court opens to-day (Thursday) at 1 P. M.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. John Real; homicide. (Continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder J. K. Hackett.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	People vs. Peter Burke, alias "Rioter" Burke, John Sharkey; felony.	13—	People vs. Patrick Harrison; grand larceny.
2—	People vs. Thomas F. Donohue; robbery.	14—	People vs. Raymond Cabana; burglary.
3—	People vs. Thomas McMahon; burglary.	15—	People vs. William Brierly, alias William Riley; larceny.
4—	People vs. John Kelly and Bernard Carroll; robbery.	16—	People vs. Henry Starr; felony.
5—	People vs. James Riley and Dennis Cushman; burglary.	17—	People vs. Peter Groux; grand larceny.
6—	People vs. Thos. Ryan and Michael Loptus; robbery.	18—	People vs. Bridget O'Neill and William Towers; grand larceny.
7—	People vs. Desidino Gonzales; felony.	19—	People vs. James W. Stephens, alias Griffin, alias Williams; grand larceny.
8—	People vs. Thomas Grady; robbery.	20—	People vs. Julius Eckert; grand larceny.
9—	People vs. Mary Jane Tristram; grand larceny.	21—	People vs. Henry Thomas; grand larceny.
10.—	People vs. Michael Mulligan; grand larceny.	22—	People vs. Amelia Appel; grand larceny.
11—	People vs. John Gregory, Chas. Adams, Chas. L. Morgan and John Hadden; burglary.	23—	People vs. Henry Schultz, James Gorman, Chas. Stevens; burglary
12—	People vs. Catherine Colson; grand larceny.		

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—FEB. 11.

Nos.			
87—	White vs. Beard.	127—	Davis vs. Roebuck.
94—	Gregory vs. Coffire.	129—	Hawxhurst vs. Goulding.
114—	Smith vs. Butler.	130—	Ryan vs. Short.
117—	Hausman vs. Vigl.	133½—	——— vs. ———.
119—	Briggs vs. Barwick.		
124—	Pugh vs. Lyons.		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Henry Bogart and Robert D. Evans, bankrupts.—In this case, before Register Fitch, where there were some thirty creditors, the majority of them objected to the proof of one claim as being a claim against Robert D. Evans individually, and not against the copartnership. The Register made an order allowing pertinent proof of the claim to be given in evidence by the claimant and the opposing creditors. Such proof was given, no contradictory evidence being offered, whereupon the Register allowed the claim for the amount proven, and certified his action to this Court for its decision.

BLATCHFORD, J.—There is no doubt that the Register has power under section 22 to pass upon the satisfactory or unsatisfactory character of a proof of debt. But in respect to this, as to all other matters, the duties and powers of the Register are to be exercised in subordination to the provision of section 4 of the act which requires that in all matters where an issue of fact or of law is raised and contested by any party to the proceedings before the Register, it shall be the duty of the Register to cause the question or issue to be stated by the opposing parties in writing, and he shall adjourn the same into Court for decision by Judge. I do not perceive from the certificate that any issue was raised and contested as to the matter certified to me. The certificate would seem to be made rather under the first paragraph of section 6 than under section 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DEPUY CASE—NEW TRIAL DENIED.

The United States vs. Jacob Depuy and Moses Depuy.—The Court yesterday morning denied the motion for a new trial in the case of these defendants. The motion was made upon the ground that evidence had been excluded which tended to show that the defendants were connected with the transaction for which they were indicted and convicted merely for the purpose of exposing it, which evidence they claimed should have been admitted. The Court sustained its previous rulings, deeming the objections to them insufficient.

OTHER WHISKY CASES—DEFENDANTS NOT TO BE FOUND.

The United States vs. Watson, Crarey et al.—In this case the defendants Watson and Crarey were called, but did not appear. District-Attorney Courtney said that in accordance with the order of the Court on Monday, bench warrants had been issued against these defendants, but that they had not been served, as the defendants had declared that they would not be tried at this term of the Court, and were not to be found; and that he was in doubt as to what course to pursue. The Court said the proper course was to keep the warrants running and proceed against the bail.

The United States vs. Leifzinger, Berringer & Callaghan.—In this case, which is similar in character to the above, the same state of facts exists as to the defendants Leifsinger and Berringer.

THE FULLERTON CASE—POSTPONEMENT.

The United States vs. Fullerton et al.—When this case was called Mr. Courtney said that he had been ready to go on with the case every day that it had been called, and that he had expected to go on with it at this time; but that he had received a letter from the Attorney-General giving him such directions that he was unable to move the case at present. Mr. Jencks desired to know the nature of the communication from the Attorney-General, and when the case would be called again. Mr. Courtney said that he was not at liberty to disclose the contents of the letter at present, but that he had written to the Attorney-General on the matter, and, if he received directions to that effect, should move the case at the earliest opportunity.

INDICTMENTS FOR COUNTERFEITING.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented indictments in several cases.

There are five indictments against Rosario Denero, two against Stephen Moralato, one against Letario Moletta, and one against Joseph Santarelli, all for different offences connected with counterfeiting.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE DECISION IN THE ERIE RAILWAY CASE—THE DIRECTORS HAVE POWER TO ISSUE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, AND TO CONVERT THEM INTO STOCK.

August Belmont vs. The Erie Railway Company.—The decision in this case, which has been long and anxiously looked for, was made public to-day, (Wednesday.) The opinion of Judge CARDOZO is very voluminous, occupying about 116 pages of foolscap in the manuscript. We have space merely for the principal statement of facts and the leading points of law decided. The first statement is as follows:

This matter comes before the Court upon an application to open an order made at Special Term, to allow the defendants to introduce proofs, which they could not produce when the motion which resulted in that order was heard, and thereupon to hear the motion anew, and if found to be required by law and justice to vacate the order previously entered, and declaring that the plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief they obtained, to deny their motion for that relief. The Judge says this is a very ordinary proceeding, constantly occurring, and never before, so far as the books show, or as I have ever heard, occasioning any unusual excitement. It is the invoking of a jurisdiction which has been exercised by the Courts, undoubted and unquestioned, until now, for such a length of time that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." But that the power was upon the argument disputed, and apparently with sincerity, by most reputable counsel, I should scarcely have deemed it necessary to vindicate by authority a rule of practice which, I have no doubt, in one form or other, is acted upon by every Judge, probably many times during each term at which he presides at Chambers. Most certainly I should have thought it quite enough to have barely alluded to the elaborate opinion of Chief Justice Robertson, in the case of Smith vs. Spalding, (3 Robert. S. C. R., 615,) hereafter mentioned. But the question has been raised, much time devoted to its argument, and therefore, perhaps, it will be wise to spend a little more time in examining the subject, so that by reviewing the authorities, the doubt now attempted to be cast upon this most important power may be forever set at rest. I call it a most important power, because, if the position assumed be true, that when a motion has been once heard, and decided, there is no remedy against the order made, except that which an appeal will afford, then it will be found that the most flagrant injustice may often happen, without the possibility of the sufferer obtaining any redress. For instance, suppose that upon the papers presented to the Court the decision at Special Term was clearly right, must be affirmed on appeal, and yet there were facts, which, had the defeated party known them, or had he had an opportunity of exhibiting them to the Court, would have inevitably produced a different result. Can it be that he is remediless? An appeal will not aid him, for that must be heard upon the papers on which the motion was decided, and I am supposing the case of a motion correctly decided upon the papers as they stood before the Special Term. * * * * *

But the truth is, the twenty-third rule of the Court has nothing to do with the matter. Indeed it is manifest, and so it has always been understood, that the rule relates exclusively to *ex parte* applications made out of Court to "a Judge or Justice" upon affidavits; and so the rule provides that upon making to a Judge or Justice an application for an order, in the affidavit upon which the order is asked, the party shall state whether any previous application for such order has been made to any other Judge or Justice. But a motion, upon notice, to open an order is not addressed or presented to the Judge. It is an application to the Court. The law as to the practice in cases of this kind is discussed at great length, and a large number of authorities are cited. The Judge then says: "To sum it all up briefly, it is well settled that whatever can be done upon motion to the Court, may by the Court, upon further motion, be altered, modified or wholly undone." The next point discussed is: Do the defendants present such a case as justifies the granting of the preliminary motion to open the rule taken against them? On this point the Judge says: Although some of the precedents cited would sanction the granting of the application, even if the facts remained precisely the same, provided I were convinced that the decision previously made was erroneous, I do not mean to proceed upon that view of the practice. I shall take this, as the test of whether the motion to open should be granted. Have the defendants shown any material facts which were not presented to the Court upon the previous motion, and if they have, were they, so far as such matters then existed, prevented from bringing them to the notice of the Judge, by "mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect?" (See Code, section 174.) I am stating the inquiry more strongly against the defendants than the rule actually requires, but of this the plaintiffs cannot complain, nor ought the defendants, since their counsel conducted the argument upon the theory that possibly they might be held to that test. The defendants insist, first, that there are now before the Court the answers of the defendants against whom the charges of the plaintiffs are specially directed, fully and fairly denying the whole equity of the bill, and that such was not the case when the former motion was heard; secondly, that it is now for the first time shown, and conclusively proven, and substantially undenied, that this is a collusive suit, not brought by the plaintiffs in good faith, and for the purpose for which it was ostensibly instituted, but that, in truth and in fact, the plaintiffs are merely instruments in the hands of Daniel Drew, Frank Work and Richard Schell, who, it is charged, were engaged in speculations, by which it was their interest to depress the value of the stock of the Erie Railway Company; and that this suit was brought for that purpose, under an arrangement by which Drew was to pay half of the expense of the litigation, and Work and Schell the other half in equal portions; and thirdly, that since the former order, the State, by its Attorney-General, has interfered—taken proceedings against the Corporation, and obtained an order which is inconsistent with that granted in this action. The statement of the arrangement as to costs, under which the suit is conducted, is made on the present motion, for the first time; and it is sworn to by Mr. Fisk, who says that the information upon which he bases his belief that that arrangement exists was given to him after he made his affidavit of the 18th of November, which was read on the first motion. The affidavit of Mr. Fisk was verified on the 4th of December—was served with the motion papers, and its assertions as to the arrangement about the costs of the suit, though made on information and belief, must be treated as correct, because the plaintiffs have not denied their truth—and they were matters directly within their own knowledge. An affidavit of Mr. Belmont was read in opposition to this motion, but it contains not a word of denial that the suit is at the risk and expense of the persons mentioned in Mr. Fisk's affidavit. As an excuse for not being fully prepared, the defendants say they were surprised by the case being called out of its usual order on the calendar. That without previous notice or intimation to them it was advanced about a hundred cases, and that otherwise, several days would have elapsed before the motion could have been reached, which time they would have had for preparation. They also urge that the order to show cause, which was returnable on Monday, the 23d of November, at noon, gave leave to the plaintiffs to serve such other affidavits as they might desire on or before Saturday, the 21st day of November, at noon; and they say, (and I think justly,) that they cannot be charged with neglect in not fully preparing for the motion until they knew definitely all the papers upon which they were to be required to meet it. The stenographer's minutes show also that the counsel for the defendants claimed that they worked diligently from the time that the papers for the motion were served, until 12 o'clock on Saturday night, devoting all the time they possibly could to the case. I think this statement must suffice to show that want of preparation was certainly not chargeable to negligence upon the part of the defendants. Six days were certainly not very long, even if the defendants were bound to assume that no futher papers would be served, or that if there were, they would not change the character of those to be drawn in opposition, for counsel to ascertain the facts, examine the law, and prepare upon both fact and law to discuss a cause involving such grave results and so many millions of dollars. Moreover, the counsel were not censurable for resting from their work on the Sunday intervening, nor indeed would it have been inexcusable had they even delayed until the time limited by the order for the plaintiffs to serve additional papers had expired before commencing their labors. I do not mean to say that would have been right, but that it would have been neither extraordinary nor inexcusable. The defendants could not know that the privilege of serving further papers would not be availed of by the plaintiffs, and it is not very reasonable to expect a party to prepare his defence until his adversary has fully advised him what he is to answer. The additional papers might so alter the case that all labor directed to meeting the original papers might be useless. It is unjust to allow a moving party to cast the burden of double preparation upon his adversaries, under the penalty of being charged with gross negligence, when their only omission was an effort to avoid what might be proved to be superfluous labor. Moreover, I think the counsel had a clear right to rely upon the presumption that the causes would be heard in their regular order upon the calendar, and to act upon that belief in calculating how long they would have for preparation. I do not doubt that the Judge may advance a case, either upon motion or of his own volition. But parties, unless they are advised to the contrary in any particular case, have the right to assume that the regular order of business will prevail. Thus, doubtless, the Court might call up a cause at the foot of the Circuit calendar, which would regularly be reached perhaps a year hence; but will any one question that it would be a surprise, and that if the party prejudiced should move to open the judgment, and show that, relying upon the fact that he would ordinarily have a year to prepare, he had not got ready for the trial, and that he had no notice that the cause was thus to be advanced, the Court would make haste to give him relief? The principle is the same whether the time be a year or a few days. It is a surprise in either instance. But it is argued that these considerations were all addressed to the Judge then holding the Special Term, and that he gave them such weight as he thought they deserved, and decided to proceed with the hearing, and that those matters cannot now be reconsidered. The Judge certainly did proceed, notwithstanding these strong reasons for postponement; but it is manifest, from many of his remarks, that he did so with some hesitation about its propriety, for he several times stated that he should be inclined to postpone the case but for the proceedings taken in another suit, and he finally decided to go on because "it could do no harm;" doubtless meaning and understanding perfectly well that if the further papers which the defendants sought time to procure presented a proper case, they could obtain relief in precisely the way in which they subsequently, by the present motions, have endeavored to get it. But be this as it may, the defendants have the right to urge those grounds, whether taken before Judge Sutherland or not, as an excuse for their apparent neglect. * * * * * * *

A very brief analysis of the pleadings and affidavits would show how justly these observations apply here; but the labor is unnecessary, because the one conceded fact that this case is prosecuted at the risk and expense of persons other than the nominal plaintiffs, introduces a new feature—not developed before Mr. Justice Sutherland—which, upon authority, is decisive of the motion. I quote the language of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, in Filder vs. London and Brighton South Coast Railway Company, (1 Hem. & Miller, p. 489,) as showing what is the true test of whose the suit is, and the effect of the plaintiffs being the instrument in the hands of other interests. In that case it appeared that the plaintiff had been indemnified against the costs of the suit, just as it appears here that Drew, Work and Schell have agreed with the plaintiffs to bear and pay the expenses of the litigation. The Vice-Chancellor said: "Taking the case before the Lord Chancellor and Coleman's case together, I think the principle to be deduced is this, that to entitle a shareholder to maintain a suit of this nature, the risk and responsibility must be upon him, so that the court can feel that he is acting for the benefit, or what he believes to be the benefit, of the Company. *Primâ facie*, every shareholder has a right to come here, as representing all the shareholders, to prevent an act of this description, and the Court does not require any evidence that the remaining shareholders, or any of them, have concurred in the filing of the bill, because, if the act be illegal, it is presumed to be for the benefit of all that it should be stopped; but if it be made to appear, and the attention of the Court is called to the fact, that the plaintiff is not moving in his own behalf, but is set in motion by some one else who undertakes to pay the costs, and to indemnify him against all risk; the whole aspect of the case is at once materially altered, because the suit is no longer under the direction of the plaintiff, but another person, whose interests may be utterly adverse to those of the Company, is in a position to control the proceedings. What the Court looks to is this, is the suit the plaintiff's own suit, or is he merely the hand by which some one else acts? And there is no argument entitled to greater weight in arriving at a conclusion on this point than the question, 'Who is responsible for the costs of the suit?'" * * * And here I might stop; but perhaps my whole duty could not be said to have been fully performed if I did not say that I should feel bound to hold that this is one of the cases, if ever there were one, in which the order on the original motion should be opened, even if the case presented no fact which was not then fully before the Court, because I cannot hesitate to say that the decision was utterly contrary to authorities which were conclusively binding upon the Court at Special Term, and which could not rightfully be disregarded; and therefore from the haste with which the case was disposed of, I think it must be assumed that the decision made was clearly the result of inadvertence—a lack of recollection of the extent to which the cases, binding upon the Judge sitting in that branch, had gone. It is true that such error would be reached by an appeal, but whether a party will resort to one or other of two remedies available to him is a matter which rests very much with himself; and timidity, nor anything else, should not sway a Judge to shirk the responsibility which the law and the rights of parties impose upon him. It was said, by the late Judge Cowen, that it was "the duty of a Judge to place himself between the accused and public clamor." Indeed, however, one of the very objects of the rule permitting a motion to be opened upon the same state of facts, is to prevent the necessity, in a clear case, of obliging the party prejudiced to resort to the more dilatory and expensive remedy of appeal. I shall therefore proceed to state, very briefly, why the order against which this motion is directed is so plainly erroneous in law as to justify a motion being entertained on that ground alone to vacate it as being the result of obvious mistake. It is not doubted that a stockholder of an incorporated company may have an injunction to restrain illegal acts of the directors, and in certain cases may have a receiver appointed of a particular fund the proceeds of an unlawful act. Such was the case of Fisk, &c., vs. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, (53 How., P. R., p. 20.) But the bill in this action, while neither charging insolvency nor asking to dissolve and wind up the Company, prays that "a receiver may be appointed of all and singular the funds and books and papers and rights of action of such Company." It makes no case for any partial receivership. In fact, unless the general receivership prayed for and granted could be allowed, the extent of the plaintiffs' case, in any aspect, would be for an injunction. That any particular fund, the result of any supposed illegal act, was sought to be reached, is quite out of the question; and, indeed, that no such idea was either in the mind of the counsel for the plaintiffs or of the Court, is settled decisively by the fact that, after the order for a most sweeping and general receivership was granted, the Court in staying, to some extent, proceedings under it, expressly provided, "but this stay shall not prevent said receivers from calling upon the directors and officers of said company by legal proceedings or otherwise"—not for the proceeds of some excess of power, but "for accounts of the earnings and receipts of said company, and for payment of all surplus of said earnings over and above the amounts thereof necessary to pay the legitimate expenses of running said railroad and operating said ferries!" It would be quite pertinent and proper to cite against removing all the Directors (which such a receivership in affect does) upon charges of misconduct against a few, the remarks of the Court in Waterbury vs. Merchants' Union Express Company, (*ubi supra*;) "The infidelity or misconduct of some, or even of all the trustees or managers of such an association, affords no ground for taking away the rights of the shareholders who constitute the Company, either by dissolving it, or taking away its management and placing it in the hands of an officer of the Court. In such a case, the principles of remedial or preventative justice go no further than to enjoin or forbid the misconduct or remove the unfaithful officer. I am not aware of any authority for dissolving a corporation or an unincorporated stock association, or for taking its management from its proprietors, or shareholders, on the mere ground that one, or even all, of its trustees are unfaithful. The Court may enjoin the trustees, or suspend, or remove him, and if necessary, may order a new election, but cannot substitute its own officer."* * * * * Passing then from cases not presenting precisely the question which arises here, I refer to a General Term decision made by Judges Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke in 1855, (Howe vs. Denel, 43 Barb. S. C. R., p. 505,) which is directly and fatally in point. The opinion was delivered by Judge Ingraham, both of his associates concurring; and as the syllabus of the reporter is a terse and truthful statement of the points presented and decided, I need only quote his language: "The visitorial powers conferred upon the Court of Chancery by the article of the Revised Statutes relative to proceeding against corporations in equity, can only be exercised by the Supreme Court, on an application made at the instance of the Attorney-General, or a creditor of the corporation, or a director, trustee or other officer having a general superintendence of its concerns. An action cannot be brought, under the statute, by a stockholder against the corporation and its trustees to have the corporation dissolved and restrained from the exercise of corporate powers, to restrain the trustees from exercising any powers as trustees, and for the appointment of a receiver and the sale of the property of the corporation. Nor can the Court entertain such an action, or grant the relief asked for, under its general powers as a Court of Equity. In no case, except in respect to moneyed corporations, or insolvent corporations, can a stockholder have a receiver appointed, on a preliminary injunction, with authority to take entire possession of the corporation, and thereby work its dissolution." To the same effect is the General Term decision in Latimer vs. Eddy, (46 Barb., S. C. R., p. 61,) the opinion being delivered by Judge Sutherland, who, among other things, says: "A Court of Equity has no visitorial power over corporations, except such as may be expressly conferred on it by statute." Here, then, this matter must end; for let it be remembered that the plaintiffs bring this action as stockholders, and that, as such, they have, according to those cases, no standing in Court to obtain the relief they seek; and those decisions, whether right or wrong—though I do not mean to intimate, for I have no doubt of their correctness—are of binding and controlling authority upon every Judge of the Court when sitting at Special Term. Perhaps before concluding it will reasonably be expected that I should express an opinion upon the very important matter which, though, of course, after what I have said, not necessary to be determined, was fully discussed upon the argument, and has been carefully considered, viz.: Have the directors power to issue bonds for the amounts they may borrow to complete and finish, or to operate the road and convert them into stock? I shall, therefore, say a few words upon that topic, giving my views, however, in a very general way. The power is claimed to exist by force of the tenth subdivision of the twenty-eighth section of the "Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850. (Sess. L., 1850, chap. 140.) Against a construction of the statute which asserts the existence of the power to issue these, brifly termed, "convertible bonds," the plaintiffs cite the ninth section, and they claim that the stock can only be increased in accordance with its provisions, and they suppose that this construction was given to the statute by Judge Sutherland, last Spring, in the case of The People vs. Erie Railway Company, and Schell and Bloodgood vs. The Same. I think it cannot be said that the statute received any construction in these cases. Nothing can be said to have been decided by them except which was proper enough upon the facts stated in the complaint, that the plaintiffs, under the circumstances therein disclosed, were entitled to the injunction they prayed. The bills in those suits charged that the issue of the stock, which was the subject of complaint there, was not made in good faith as a conversion of bonds lawfully issued for money borrowed; and that the bonds themselves were not given for money actually borrowed, but were issued to Drew as a part of a fraudulent scheme or contrivance by which he, for his personal benefit, while a director of the Company and standing in a position of trust toward it, should be enabled to create additional shares of the stock of the corporation. Now, if the Judge, upon all the papers before him, thought that charge sustained, then it was not necessary, in order to continue the injunction, that he should consider the question of power to issue convertible bonds at all, which undoubtedly the complainants did also raise. As the Judge did not accompany his decisions with any statement of the facts which he found, or the reasons upon which he based his conclusion, I cannot say that he examined or passed upon the question now presented. He did not enlighten us by any opinion as to what he deemed the true construction of the statute, and we must therefore inquire into it for ourselves, without the assistance which we should otherwise have derived from his labors. When a case is decided, without any opinion being given, and there can, by any reasonable view of it, be more than one point upon which it could have been disposed of, it cannot be regarded as an authority on any question, because it is impossible to say which point the Judge examined and decided. So, also, no principle can be deemed to have been settled, by the General Term having affirmed those cases, because the affirmance was by default. Nothing was argued—nothing considered, and, of course, nothing decided. I do not doubt that if the Court were satisfied that bonds were about to be issued by the directors of a corporation, not for the payment of money actually borrowed for the purposes authorized by the statute, but as a part of a fraudulent device to increase the stock, the issuing of them might be restrained by injunction; nor that while the bonds remained in the hands of any persons affected with notice, that they did not represent a *bona fide* indebtedness, but were issued with such fraudulent design, the issuing of stock in conversion of them might also be enjoined. But, as the papers present the facts, that does not touch the question here. The point here involves just this proposition: Have the directors power, in a proper case, to issue convertible bonds, if the capital stock of the corporation be full, and the stockholders do not authorize any increase of it, pursuant to section 9? Neither of the learned counsel cited any case, except those from which I have already shown we can derive no light, and I know of none myself purporting to construe the statute on this subject. To my mind, however, the question is neither doubtful nor difficult. Section 9 and subdivision 10 of section 28 are entirely distinct, and contemplate and provide for entirely different purposes. It seems to me the Legislature had two cases in contemplation. One was the mere increase of capital stock; that was to be the act of the stockholders. The other was the borrowing of money for certain purposes. Power to do that, with such incidents as should make it effectual, and afford the best facilities to execute it in the most advantageous methods for the interests of the Company, was conferred upon the directors. By section 9, the case of mere increase of capital stock was regulated. Such increase might be desirable, yet perhaps there might be no pressing haste about it; and in such cases compliance with the detail required by section 9, which would consume considerable time, might be well enough. But another contingency might happen, for which the slow process of that section might be totally inadequate. It might be that the sale of stock, if any remained unissued, would not be rapid enough for the need of the corporation; or perhaps, when all the stock had been taken, its necessities might, temporarily, be so urgent that they would not bear the delay of proceedings to increase the stock under section 9, and that the life of the Company depended upon prompt action. Besides, it is by no means clear that an increase by the act of the stockholders is authorized to relieve the Company from that through which it might be placed in the greatest strait, viz., a previously incurred debt. Such cases would be covered, and such calamities averted, by the tenth subdivision of section 28, which authorizes the borrowing of money for certain purposes, and the issuing of bonds, and the mortgaging of the corporate property and franchises. It is plain that the two sections are wholly independent of each other, and that one refers, as I have said, to mere increase of stock, and the other to the borrowing of money, and securing its payment. Now, that the power to borrow money, issue bonds, and mortgage the corporate property and franchises is conferred on the directors, is not denied; and the statute gives it plainly, but not more so than it adds that the "Directors may confer on any holder of such bonds the right to convert the principal due or owing thereon into stock, under such regulations as the directors may see fit to adopt." It is argued that this right can only be conferred when there is stock remaining unissued. The answer is, the statute has not said so. Nor has it said that the power, which is expressly granted to the "directors"—not to the stockholders—shall be in any wise restricted or controlled by section 9, and it was very easy to have expressed it, if such had been the design, and I must assume that it would have been done if such had been the intention, because there is nothing inconsistent in providing that the stockholders may increase the stock in a certain way, and that by the action of the directors an increase of stock may be worked in another way. The power to give the privilege of converting the bonds into stock is conferred in terms upon the directors, and no condition is imposed upon the right to give such option except that the bonds shall have been issued for the purposes above mentioned. The power, therefore, to issue the bonds in a proper case, with the right to authorize their conversion into stock, is beyond doubt. And that being so, the right of the directors to issue stock in conversion of those bonds, is clear, not only upon a fair and reasonable reading of the section, but upon the rule that when a power is granted everything which is necessary to fully effectuate it and the acts it authorizes, is implied if not expressed; and also because it is but doing voluntarily what by a suit the company might be compelled to do. The holders of such bonds would be entitled either to have the contract to convert them into stock specifically performed or else to receive compensation in damages—and whether the one or the other, the pecuniary effect on the Company would be the same. Nor do I think that it is at all surprising that the power should have been conferred on the directors. The Legislature had seen fit, and necessarily to the due administration of the affairs of corporations, to authorize the borrowing of money for certain purposes, and the issuing of bonds and the mortgaging of the corporate property and franchises. Through that power, if it stopped there, by mortgaging the "corporate property and franchises," the directors could strip the stockholders of their property. After having thus evinced the intention to repose confidence in those in whom the stockholders, by electing them to office, declared they trusted, it does not strike me as regular that the Legislature should have authorized the directors to issue stock for such bonds, and thereby convert creditors who may have had a lien by mortgage upon all the "corporate property and franchises" of the Company into mere ordinary stockholders. Such a power was greatly for the benefit of the Company and its stockholders, and is insignificant in trust when compared with the capacity to ruin the corporation which the right to mortgage conferred. If I had doubt on this subject, in the absence of any adjudication, the practice of directors of this and other Companies, brought by annual reports to the notice of the State Engineer, the Legislature, the Attorney-General, and stockholders, and tacitly acquiesced in, until quite recently, would certainly merit attention. The practice of this and of kindred Companies—the New-York Central, the Hudson River, &c.—seems to have been uniform in favor of the power. This practical exposition of the statute, in the absence of judicial decision, is entitled to great weight and, in a doubtful case, should determine the construction which the law should receive. Mr. Sedwick says (Sed. on Stat. and Con. Law, p. 256) that usage, custom, or practice is of similar value to judicial decisions in the construction of statutes, and he cites the maxim, "*optimus legum interpres consuetudo*," and also Lord Coke's remarks, that "it is the common opinion, and *communis opinio* is of good '*authoritie*' in law." (See also Broom's Legal Maxims, p. 421.) But, as I have already observed, I have no doubt that the statute is susceptible of but one construction, and that sustains the right of the directors, acting in good faith and for the purposes mentioned in the statute, to issue "convertible bonds" and to convert them into stock, within the period allowed by law, and "under such regulations as they may see fit to adopt." Finally, I have only to add that I declare the conclusions which I have reached, without hesitancy, not only from my conviction of their accuracy, but because of the action of the State through its Attorney-General, which I incline to think would alone introduce such a new element into this case, as, if there were no other ground, to demand the vacating of the previous order. That but the act of the sovereign power of the State overreaches and overrides this private litigation. In that action all the facts can be properly investigated and ascertained, the rights of everybody amply protected, and justice regularly and according to the statute done alike to the State and all others interested; and therefore, even if it were different before, this suit for any legitimate purpose has become wholly unnecessary. Since the foregoing opinion was prepared, the case of Jenks vs. The Central Railroad Company has been published, in which Judge Ingraham considers the question of the power of the directors to issue bonds and convert them into stock without the action of the stockholders, and although the capital stock be full, and he construes the statute of 1850, in that respect, in the same way that I have done. The question was necessarily presented and distinctly met and decided, and that case is therefore an authority directly in point, sustaining the views I have expressed.

A. J. Vanderpoel, C. A. Seward, John E. Burrill, W. Fullerton, E. W. Stoughton, John K. Porter and D. D. Field, of counsel for defendants, for the motions; and C. A. Rapallo, S. L. M. Barlow and M. Macfarlan, of counsel for plaintiffs, opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 10.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Blatchford vs. Ross et al.; McVicker vs. The same.—These two actions were commenced in behalf of the stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company, for the purpose of setting aside the consolidation with the American Express Company. The first suit was brought in this Court, and the second in the Common Pleas. A motion was made in this Court to-day, upon the petition of the defendants, to remove the cause pending in the Common Pleas into the Supreme Court, and to have the two actions consolidated. The motion is based on the fact that the parties and also the subject matter of the two suits are substantially the same.

The Court took the papers, and reserved the decision.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Contested motions will stand over till Friday, Feb. 12. The Chambers will not be opened on Thursday until 1 P. M., and then only for *ex parte* business.

R. C. BEAMISH, Clerk at Chambers.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Before Judge Monell.

There will be no Court held in this branch to-morrow (Feb. 11.)

The short calendar only will be called on Friday. The causes marked ready on this day's calendar will stand over until Monday next.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

OYER AND TERMINER—FEB. 10.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE LOGANS.

The hearing on the writs of *habeas corpus* in these cases, which was to have taken place this morning, was still further adjourned. At the opening of the Court Judge BARNARD asked what disposition was to be made of the writs of *habeas corpus* in the Logan cases.

Mr. Howe said he appeared on behalf of one of the prisoners and was ready to proceed.

Judge BARNARD said that he was not prepared to render his decision regarding the matter to-day.

Mr. Howe remarked that he had acted all along in harmony and conjunction with the District-Attorney. His client courted the fullest and most searching investigation, satisfied that the more light there was thrown on the mystery the more clearly his innocence would appear. Of course, however, if there was nothing to detain him, he desired to be set at liberty. Knowing how the community had been shocked by the crime, he (Mr. Howe) was glad that such energy had been evinced by Mayor Hall, the District-Attorney and his assistants, in endeavoring to unravel the mystery, and bring the perpetrator of the foul deed to justice.

Judge BARNARD stated that in his opinion the evidence thus far was insufficient to implicate either of the Logans, in the murder, but it might be necessary and proper, however, for the present, to detain them in custody, for, if he was not mistaken, the real murderer of Mr. Rogers was in custody, and in all probability would be tried at the present term of the Court, and the testimony the prisoners at the bar might have it in their power to give might materially aid in establishing the case on behalf of the people.

Mr. Howe offered to submit some further affidavits on the part of his client.

Judge BARNARD said there was no necessity for him to do so. The case should receive his earliest attention, and he would in a few days render his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 10.

By Judge Cardozo.

Belmont vs. The Erie Railway Company; see opinion.

Brett et al. vs. Van Voorhis et al.; order settled.

The Brooklyn and Prospect Park Railroad Company vs. Devereaux; sureties rejected, &c.

The East River National Bank vs. O. P. Prall et al.; judgment granted.

Vetterlein vs. Browden; proof of service and of default must be submitted.

In the matter of the application of R. C. Bolten, &c.; reference ordered.

Henry Kass vs. Elizabeth Kass; proof of service wanted.

Orth et al. vs. Assenheimer; motion for receiver denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

John A. Worsham vs. The Chemical National Bank of New-York; motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder J. K. Hackett.

ANOTHER HEGIRA OF CRIMINALS—LARCENY, BURGLARY, BIGAMY.

A dozen cases, mostly of minor importance, were disposed of yesterday morning in the Court of General Sessions, ten of which were charges of larceny, one of burglary and one of bigamy. Two trials were given and seven sentences pronounced. The Court opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and rapidly disposed of the calendar, as follows:

A THIEF SENTENCED.

Edward A. Palmer pleaded guilty to an accusation of grand larceny, and asked for as much mercy as was possible, as he had never attempted to steal before. On being questioned by the Recorder, the prisoner admitted that he was arrested a short time ago for stealing a piece of calico. The Recorder said he knew of the prisoner as a bad character, and would not show any mercy other than to shorten the sentence six months. He then pronounced sentence of four years and six months in the State Prison.

TRIAL FOR BURGLARY.

Peter Dowl, arraigned for burglary, pleaded guilty and received a trial. He was accused of burglary, in entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Raymond, at No. 18 East Thirty-second-street, on the 2d of February. The evidence introduced was, to the effect that the prisoner, in company with with another man, was found in the hallway of Mr. Raymond's house, at No. 18 East Thirty-second-street, by the servant girl, on the 2d of February. The prisoner stated that they were looking for a man by the name of Ebstein, and was suffered to go. Mrs. Raymond, changing her mind, called an officer, sent the girl after the prisoner, who returned with her, and was arrested. Upon searching the prisoner, a card, with the drawing of a safe and directions for blowing it open, was found. Mr. W. F. Krutzel, Jr., who was assigned to defend the prisoner, asked for his acquittal on the ground of insufficiency of evidence to establish guilt. The Assistant District-Attorney, for the people, urged conviction on the circumstantial evidence offered. Recorder Hackett reviewed the testimony in the case and charged the jury to consider the circumstantial evidence thoroughly, and if satisfied convict the prisoner; if having doubt, to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentence was pronounced of five years in the State Prison.

SENTENCE OF THIEVES.

James Jones, jointly indicted with Charles Smith and Thomas Moore for burglary, pleaded guilty to the accusation. The testimony of Officer Dunn was in substance that he arrested the prisoners at No. 51 Elizabeth-street, and found in their possession thirty-six dozen pocket knives, which were identified by Mr. Higgins, clerk in the cutlery store of Messrs. Sheahan & Halsey, No. 20 Cliff-street, as a portion of property stolen from that store between the 23d and 25th ult. The prisoner Jones pleaded guilty after the introduction of the evidence, and was brought up with Smith and Moore for sentence. The Recorder pronounced sentence of four years and nine months each in the State Prison for Charles Smith and Thomas Moore, and five years in State Prison for James Jones.

SENTENCES FOR THEFT.

John Smith, an ill-featured fellow, pleaded guilty of burglary, and was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Ellen Springer, arraigned for grand larceny, offered a plea of petty larceny. She had stolen about $30 worth of clothing. The Recorder accepted the plea, and sentenced her to the Penitentiary for six months.

A DEAF AND DUMB CRIMINAL.

James Ryan, who was arraigned for grand larceny, acknowledged he had committed a theft, but refused to plead guilty. He was deaf and dumb and wrote his statement on paper, among other things, writing that "he feared the Recorder, as he was a hard man." On the trial, Mr. Rauch, shoe dealer, at No. 38 Cortlandt-street, testified to losing a box of shoes, and a Police officer testified to arresting the prisoner with the property in his possession. As Ryan was evidently somewhat imbecile as well, the Recorder sent him to the Penitentiary for six months.

A BIGAMY CASE.

Mr. C. S. Spencer moved that one James W. Genet, his client, arraigned for bigamy, be discharged on his own recognizance. He stated that evidence could be produced that the former wife of his client was supposed by him to be dead, and also could prove that the woman to whom he was alleged to be married was 1,500 miles away at the time of the alleged marriage. The motion was granted.

SENTENCE OF MINOR CRIMINALS.

Jane Doe pleaded guilty of attempt at larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Stephen Dean, accused of grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge. He was a 13-year old boy, and upon the suggestion of District-Attorney Hutchings, was sentenced to the Catholic Reformatory during his minority.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Brennan.

Commissioner BRENNAN heard twenty-three complaints against patrolmen yesterday. Some policemen give their testimony in a clear, straightforward manner; there are others who might receive a lesson on this subject to advantage. In making a statement they would do well to remember to say first *when* a thing occurred; next, *where* it occurred, and then *what* the transaction was. As policemen are so frequently witnesses, it would be a good plan for the matter to receive special attention at the School of Instruction. Patrolman Henry S. Foster, of the Twelfth Precinct, made very bungling work of his case, from the fact of his not knowing how to make a statement.

FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINTS.

Judge Brennan gave a rebuke to a Roundsman who had made a frivolous charge, which a few other officers would do well to heed: "First thing you know you will lose your Roundsman's shield, bringing up such complaints as this."

NOT ON THE "SQUARE."

David C. Davis is a Patrolman of the Seventeenth Precinct, and stationed at Tompkins-square. He has been on the force a great many years, and his record is good. It was a great risk, however, for him, while on duty and in uniform, to go into a lager-beer saloon at midday, and it was unfortunate for him that Roundsman Quinn found him there, with his legs crossed and his hat on the table. A witness said that he called him in to show him a couple of clubs a boy had tried to sell there, and which, it was believed, had once belonged to policemen. It also happened that Davis found ex-Sergeant White inside, and so far forgot himself as to stop several minutes and talk with his former superior officer. It is no more than fair to presume that Davis' long service in the Department and good record will shield him from as severe punishment as might otherwise be administered. But he should keep on the (Tompkins) square.

There were no complaints preferred by citizens.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Justices Barnard, Gilbert and Tappan.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions were made at the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday:

MOTIONS.

George Reiswick vs. Charles S. Starr; order affirmed with $10 costs.

John Cocks vs. John A. G. Barker et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs.

John K. Pruyn vs. James W. Smith et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs.

Hamilton W. Shipman vs. James W. Birkett; order affirmed with $10 costs.

Felix Campbell vs. Joseph Millward; order reversed with $10 costs; opinion by Justice GILBERT.

A. H. Taggart vs. Mary Durham; order affirmed with $10 costs.

John G. Snyder vs. Peter Neefus et al.; motion granted without costs; Justice GILBERT dissenting.

ENUMERATED CASES.

Patrick Cassidy vs. James G. Tighe; judgment and order denying new trial affirmed with costs.

Nicholas W. Duryee vs. Henry A. Garrit; judgment reversed; costs to abide event; opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Mary T. Moore vs. William Wippenhoist; judgment reversed and new trial ordered at Special Term; costs to abide event; opinion by Justice TAPPAN.

The People ex rel. Wm. T. Bodle vs. Ciril J. Brown; judgment affirmed with costs.

Wm. Forrester vs. Sarah J. Abbott; judgment affirmed with costs.

Isaac E. Cothead, executor, vs. Catharine M. Cothead et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Justice BARNARD.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Surrogate VEEDER yesterday directed that the Court adjourn until Friday, out of respect to the memory of the late James T. Brady.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 10, 1869.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	113¾	5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div...	85
6,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '62...	113⅜	6,000	do. East. Div.	86
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅝	4,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s...	98
10,000	do...	110¾	6,000	C. & T. S. F. B.	99½
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅝	6	Park Bank...	155
3,000	do...	111¾	10	Imp. & Trad. Bk..	130
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new...	109⅞	5	Tenth Nat. Bank.	110
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	109⅝	200	Canton Co...	63
120,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67...s3	109¾	35	Del. & Hud. Can.	128
41,500	do...b3	109⅞	600	Mariposa M. Co...	8½
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	200	Mariposa Pf...	27¾
500	do...	108⅜	100	Pacific Mail...	115¼
1,000	Ky. St. 6s...	101	100	do...	116⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s x c	66	200	do...bet. call	116
1,000	do...	66⅜	115	Adams Express...	68
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	66⅞	100	do...	68⅛
10,000	do...	66⅛	50	do...bet. call	68
10,000	do...	66½	100	Amer. M. U. Ex...	47¾
10,000	do...	66⅜	25	do...2d call	47
5,000	do...2d call	66⅜	75	Hudson...	138
10,000	do...	66	100	do...	138⅛
20,000	do...	66	500	Harlem...bet. call	136
10,000	do...b10	66½	67	Nor. & Wor...	96
20,000	Ga. St. 7s...	96	200	Reading...	94⅞
18,000	Mo. St. 6s...	86⅞	200	Mich. Southern...	93⅜
6,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	67	200	do...	93⅞
8,000	N. Car. St. 6s...	62	100	do...	93½
2,000	N. Car. 6s, new.	62	100	Mich. Central...	119½
50,000	do...2d call	62	100	Lake Shore...	103⅞
10,000	Ala. St. 8s, Bds. bet. call	94	200	do...	103⅜
1,000	Erie 1st M...	100	200	do...2d call	103½
2,000	Erie 3d M...	93	3	Chi. & R. I...	128
1,000	Hudson 1st M...	101	100	do...	128½
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	102¼	50	Mil. & St. Paul...	66⅞
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	96¾	100	do...	66
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf	83	100	P., Ft. W. & C. s30	116
7,000	H. & St. J. C. Bds.	110¾	100	Mil. & S. P. Pf...	79
1,000	Gt. Western 2d.	79	115	Chi. & Alton...	150
8,000	C. & R. I. 1st M. B	100	100	Ohio & Miss...	36½
2,000	T. & W. Equip. B	77½	100	do...	36⅜
2,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	85	300	T., W. & W...	65⅞
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88½	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	109
15,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	86	100	H. & St. J. bet. call	109
			100	Col., C. & I. Cen.	48½
			100	do...2d call	48½
			100	Dub. & S. C...	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$185,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C...	113¾	61,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64...	110⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	109⅝	90,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114	10,000	do...	112⅛
70,000	do...b3	114	6,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67..	109⅜
165,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...	109⅝	8,000	do...	109⅞
180,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b3	109⅞	1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	110⅛
10,000	do...	109⅞	5,000	do...	110⅛
110,000	do...s3	109⅞	10,000	do...	110
55,500	do...	109¾	20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	102
55,500	do...b3	110	21,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109
			10,000	do...	109½

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	66	200	Clev. & Pitts...	92
15,000	N. C. St. 6s...	64¾	200	Ill. Central...	139
30,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅞
5,000	do...	62⅛	250	do...	91¾
12,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	67	100	do...b10	92
14,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	95	100	Chi. & N. W...	83⅛
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	101½	10	Mil. & St. P...	66
15	Cent. Nat. Bank.	108	100	do...	66⅛
100	Canton Co...b30	63	200	Clev. & Tol...	104⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pf...b10	38	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	80
10	Del. & Hud. Can.	128	100	do...	80⅛
100	Pacific Mail...	114¾	200	Tol., Wab. & W...	65⅛
100	do...	114⅜	100	do...	66
100	Boston W. P...	15¼	300	do...bet. call	65
235	Adams Ex...	69	100	Chic. & Alton...	155¼
10	do...	69⅛	200	Ohio & Miss...	35⅞
5	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	49	63	C., Cin. & I. C...	48
100	Mich. Cen...	119			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Canton...	61	2200	Ohio & Miss...	36⅛
100	do...	62	300	do...b8	36⅜
200	do...	62⅛	200	do...b5	36⅜
200	do...	62⅛	200	do...c	36⅜
200	do...	62¾	200	do...b8	36⅜
200	Quicksilver...	28⅛	800	Mich. So. & N. I...	93⅞
100	Adams Ex...	67¾	300	do...c	93⅜
300	Pacific Mail...	115¼	300	do...b8	93¾
400	do...	115⅛	800	Pittsburg...	92
300	do...	115⅜	600	do...	91⅞
200	do...b10	115⅛	400	do...b8	92
100	do...s60	114½	100	Rock Island...	131⅞
200	do...s3	115⅜	500	do...	132
200	West. Union Tel...	37⅛	100	do...	132⅛
100	New-York Cen...	162⅜	100	do...	132⅛
700	Hudson...	138	300	Northwestern...	83⅝
200	Reading...c	94⅝	400	do...	83⅛
200	do...	95	100	do...	83⅛
500	T., W. & W...	65⅛	200	N. W. Pref...b3	91⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	79	200	do...	91⅞
100	do...	78⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex coup...	66⅞	500	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	80
20,000	Tenn. S. 6s, new	66¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I...	94⅛
100	Adams Ex...	69⅛	500	do...	94⅛
100	Canton...	62¼	1200	do...	94⅛
100	do...	62⅛	200	do...b10	94½
200	Mar. Pf...	27¾	100	do...c	94⅜
20	Wes. U. T...	37⅛	600	do...	94⅜
100	do...c	37⅞	600	do...s10	94⅜
100	Pacific Mail...	116	500	Ohio & Miss...	36⅛
300	N. Y. Central...	162⅜	800	Clev. & Pitts...	92⅝
300	Reading...	95⅛	400	do...c	92⅝
200	do...	95⅛	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	132
100	Hudson...	137	7	do...	130
20	Mil. & St. Paul...	66	900	Chi. & N. W...	83⅛
100	do...	66⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pref...	91⅜
100	do...	66⅜	1000	do...	91⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62⅛	400	Clev. & Pittsburg	92⅝
200	Adams Ex...	69	1900	do...	92⅞
100	do...	68⅞	200	do...	92⅛
100	Hudson...	137	300	Clev. & Tol...	104⅜
100	T., W. & W...	65⅛	400	do...	104⅛
500	do...	66	100	C., R. I. & Pac...	132
100	Chi. & Alton...	155¾	100	Chi. & N. W...	83⅛
300	M. S. & N. I...	94⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅜
200	do...b3	94⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off this forenoon to 134⅞@134¾ ℘ cent., and the market appeared weak. About 1 o'clock, a heavy operator, in the *Bull* interest, took about $1,750,000 at 134⅞ ℘ cent., and bidding for more the price recovered to 135, and subsequently to 135⅛ ℘ cent., or ½ ℘ cent. above the closing figure of Tuesday night. The Cash Gold was lent out *flat*; that is, free of

interest upon the Currency advanced in settlement of the clearances of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank. After 12 o'clock from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. was paid by holders to carry over their balances. The speculators for the rise held the market to-day by main force, to wit, by adding largely to their holdings by bidding up the price after it had shown some weakness, on account of the cheap ruling of the Foreign Exchanges, which were done to-day on the basis of 109½@109¼ for 60 day Bills on London and 109⅝@¾ for short sight. So considerable are the offerings of sight and short sight Exchange made against the purchases of or advances upon Stocks in this market, that Cable transfers were to be had at 109⅞ ₱ cent., which allowing for 15 days interest and all responsibility and trouble of remitting and stamping Bills of Exchange, is cheaper for the buyer than 109⅝ ₱ cent. for short sight. We have heretofore explained, but now repeat, the nature and simple routine of this operation: The drawing Banker here places to the credit of the buyer his Exchange in London, *to-day*, a given sum in Sterling, to be paid for here *to-morrow*, when one or both parties are advised by Cable that the transfer has been made.

The rates of Money to the Brokers are quite irregular to-day, the changes since yesterday inclining to increase ease in the market. The great dealers in the Public Funds had heavy balances left with them by banking and other wealthy, moneyed corporations at 5 ₱ cent., while the terms for demand loans upon the Street were 6@7 ₱ cent., and generally at 7 ₱ cent. as the rule upon the Railway Stocks, on which the chief employment at present runs. The amount of the Public Funds held on this side the Atlantic, on speculation and requiring Money loans to carry them forward, is being daily reduced, so that the Government dealers, like Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE & CO., and others, are tendered more Money on call than they are willing to use, except at 5 ₱ cent. The Funds themselves made a further advance to-day of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on very considerable transactions at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange, as well as large purchases by private contract. The new 5-20s of 1867, January and July, sold as high as 110 ₱ cent., and the old of 1862, May and November, at 114 ₱ cent.

At the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were firmer for North Carolinas and active, but not strong in price, for the Tennessees. The general temper of the Railway market was firm, and upon the Western list there was increased interest shown in the St. Paul Stocks and in Toledo and Wabash, and a confident demand for Michigan Southern and Northwest Preferred. On the New-York Roads, Central, Hudson and Harlem were all firm. The prospect for a further early advance in Central is increased by the near approach of the 4 ₱ cent. Cash Dividend upon the Stock and the satisfactory arrangement of the Extra Certificates of 80 ₱ cent., which, after the reopening of the transfer books and the payment of the regular dividend upon the stock, will be dealt in separately from the latter. On the Miscellaneous Stocks, the Bulls in Pacific Mail had the advantage to-day, and the funds of the Canton Land Company had the pleasure of an advance in their Shares to 63 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. Our figures represent the best bids at the close of business, not the prices at which the Stocks are offered:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅞
American Gold Coin	135	135⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅜	66
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56½
Missouri Bonds	86⅝	86⅝
North Carolina Bonds, old	63½	64⅜
New-York Central	162⅝	164
Reading Railway	94⅞	95⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	131⅛	132⅝
Northwest Common	83⅝	84
Northwest Preferred	91⅜	92
Michigan Southern	93⅜	94⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	117½	118
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92⅜	92½
Pacific Mail Company	114⅞	115⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	80
St. Paul Common	64⅞	66¼
Toledo and Wabash	65⅛	66⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅛	104½
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅞	36⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	111⅝	5-20 coup. '65, n. is	109⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	113⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	110
5-20 coup., 1864	110⅝	10-40 reg.	102⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	110	10-40 coup.	109
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅛	6s Currency	101⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109½	Georgia 6s	82
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109½	Georgia 7s. new bds	92½
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	101⅛	North Carolina 6s	64⅜
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100	North Car. 6s. n. bds	62⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	100	Missouri 6s	86⅜
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo Iss	86⅛
Ill. Canal bds, reg., '60	100	Louisiana 6s	71⅛
Tennessee 6s, ex. Coup.	66⅛	Louisiana 6s. levee bds	67
Tennessee 6s, n bnds	66⅛	California 7s	126
Virginia 6s, ex. c.	56⅛	Alabama 5s	64⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds	62⅛	Alabama 8s	92¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	124	Market	117
Mechanics'	127	Nassau	105
America	146	Corn Exchange	127
Phenix	106	Continental	99
Fulton	151	Commonwealth	110
Seventh Ward	112	Imp. and Traders'	128
State of New-York	114	Park	154
Commerce	122	Manuf's and Merch's	101⅛
Ocean	105	Central National	108⅜
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	108⅜
Bank of the Republic	117⅛	Ninth National	108⅜
Bank of N. America	110	Tenth National	100
Hanover	108	Oriental	147

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	87	Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	78¾
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 1st M., extended	100	Gal. & Chi. extended	96⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92⅛	Chi. R. I. & P.	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	87	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	110
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101⅛
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	99⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Harlem 1st M.	102⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88⅛
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	118	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Mich C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	118	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	93¼
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Chi. & Alton inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Ohio & Miss. Con.	84⅞
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	78	Peninsula R. R. bonds	86
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	103
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10	90¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	86
Han. & St. J. L. Gr.	106	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	86
Han. & St. Jo. con.	110½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Tol. & W. 2d M. ext.	83½	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	85
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77¾		

The New-York Central Company are now completing the issue and delivery of the Eighty ₱ cent. Certificates of Extra Interest to the present holders of the Certificates of Stock. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, while suspending the payment of Interest upon the Extra Certificates, has authorized the Company to complete their delivery, of which four-fifths of the whole amount had been issued and delivered before the injunction of Justice CARDOZO, which has been modified, as above, by Justice INGRAHAM. The holders of the Stock who have not yet received the Extra Certificates had best present them at the Union Trust Company, on or before Saturday next, Feb. 13. Their neglect to do so will save trouble, though not necessarily preclude their right to the Extra Certificate, before receiving the regular half-yearly Cash Dividend of four ₱ cent. The transfers for this Dividend will be closed in a few days. After the Dividend is paid, and the transfer books reopened, the Stock will be transferable *Ex-Interest Certificates*, and these Certificates will be subsequently dealt in as a separate property. It is the intention of the Company to substitute a neatly engraved Certificate for the present printed form.

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,626,296; total payments, $1,262,299; balance, $86,799,173. The receipts include for Customs, $520,000; for Gold Notes, $61,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE THOUSAND MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed. As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but 267 miles remain to be finished to open the grand through line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered. By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government bonds, *and no more*. These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

They have thirty years to run at six per cent., and both principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in twelve years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, is perfectly secure. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, from way business only, on an average of less than 700 miles of road in operation, were more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, the details of which are as follows:

From passengers	$1,024,005 97
From freight	2,040,233 19
From express	51,423 08
From mails	136,235 59
From miscellaneous	91,626 27
From Government troops	104,077 77
From Government freight	449,440 33
From contractors' men	201,179 09
From contractors' material	968,430 32
Total	$5,066,651 61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR. As the supply of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bank-st., No. 20, 19.10x93	$16,500
Bleecker-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Laurens-st., 25x125	40,000
Cliff-st., s. e. corner Beekman-st., 31.5x75.6x31.6x75.3	32,000
Hammond-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. Hudson-st., 84x21.9x75.4x23.4	9,500
Lots Nos. 1,069, 1,070, 1,113 and 1,114, Bloomingdale tract; Lots Nos. 276, 277, 278 and 279, De Peyster tract	1,000
Lots Nos. 222 to 237, inclusive, Brevoort estate	130,000
Willett-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 18.8x100	5,800
21st-st., No. 47, E., 21.9x88.3x88.8x21.1	17,250
34th-st., s. s., 132.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22.8x98.9	nom.
34th-st., s. s., 132.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22.8x98.9	5,000
34th-st., s. s., 132.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22.8x98.9	10,000
35th-st., No. 321, W., 17.10x98.9	13,500
35th-st., n. s., 221.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	11,500
40th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x98.9	20,000
51st-st., n. s., 131.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5	16,250
58th-st., s. w. corner 2d-av., 160x100.5x100x60x60x40.5; 58th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100.5x40; 58th-st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	210,000
60th-st., n. s., 198.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 50x100.5	18,000
60th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	16,000
61st-st., n. w. cor. Lexington-av., 100.5x100	43,000
66th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	3,000
75th-st., n. s., 28th-st., 20.9x92.4	15,000
78th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 9.x102.2	2,250
101st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11	3,000
101st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.11	30,000
High Bridge-av., s. s., 496.6 ft. e. of High Bridge Road, 25x100	1,200
133d-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x99.11	2,500
Madison-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 68th-st., 25x100	12,000
Avenue C, e. s., 28.4 ft. s. of 10th-st., 20.10x82x20.6x23x4x60	17,500
3d-av., s. e. corner of 100th-st., 130x100x25x50x105x50.7	9,000
5th-av., w. s., 31 ft. n. of 36th-st., 66x8 in.x9x8 in.x17.2x13.10x7.10x4.6x100x18.4	60,000
7th-av., n. e. corner of 36th-st., 75x99.6	55,000
7th-av., s. e. corner of 135th-st., 24.11x75	nom
7th-av., s. e. corner 135th-st., 75x24.11; 6th-av., n. e. cor. 137th-st., 75x24.11; 140th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; 136th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 99.11x125; Lots Nos. 292, 299 and 348 and 345 Dyckman est.; Plot No. 50, F. V. Gurge's property	nom.
11th-av., s. w. cor. 52d-st., 25.1x100	5,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, s. w. cor. 10th-st., 23.1x100.5, 2 years, per year	$12,500
Jackson-st., No. 50, store, &c., 5 years, per year	660
Lispenard-st., No. 40, store, &c., 5 years, per year	6,000
Marion-square, No. 4, 1 floor, 5 years, per year	2,750
Pearl-st., No. 475, 5 years, per year	2,000
Pitt-st., No. 90, part of house, 3 years, per year	588
12th-st., No. 415, E., store, 3 years, per year	400
6th-av., No. 431, 5 years, per year	800
9th-av., No. 316, store, 5 years, per year	880
10th-av., n. e. cor. 25th-st., 24.8x100, 10 years, 5 years, per year $490; 5 years, per year	560

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bushwick Boulevard and Debevoise-st., n. w. cor., 60.8x75	$9,250
Butler-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of Bond-st., 40x120	19,825
Carroll-st., s. s., 546.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 92.7x122.7x—x—x196.9x—(½ share)	11,085
Franklin-place, centre line, 115 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 285x420	10,500
Handcock-st. and Saratoga-av., s. e. cor., 137.8x283.7x240x200	6,650
Hopkins-st., s. s., 293.9 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100, (Sheriff's D.)	200
Hopkins-st., s. s., 331.3 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100, (Sheriff's D.)	300
Hull-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 200x75	5,000
Johnson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	9,500
McKibben-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	2,700
Middle-st., w. s., 92.1 ft. w. of Webster-pl., 18.5x80	4,200
Monroe-st., w. s., 350 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	500
Pacific-st., s. w. s., 400 ft. s. e. of Underhill-av., 25x110	4,000
Smith-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 50x100	5,500
State-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100	7,000
Sumpter-st., s. s., lots Nos. 5, and 7, block No. 10	525
Wyckoff-st., s. s. 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100, (Nov., 1868)	2,100
North 6th-st., n. s., 174 ft w. of 7th-st., 25x100	1,300
Atlantic-av., s. s., 202.10 ft. w. of Cyprus-av., 98.6x25	400
Baltic-av. and Madison-st., s. w. corner, 79x100, (bought and sold Feb. 1, 1869)	133
Baltic-av. and Madison-st., s. w. corner, 27.6x100, (Feb. 8, 1869)	350
Brooklyn and Jamaica road, n. s., 25 ft. w. of Howard-place, 167.7x53.4x14.1x137.3x203.4x448.10x95.11x808	21,500
Bushwick-av., e. s., 158.6 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 8inx100, b. and s.	50
Classon-av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 26x100	500
Fulton-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Stone-av., 200x50	4,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Paca-av., 200x50	3,333
Graham-av., w. s., 132.6 ft. n. of North 2d-st., 12.6x50	1,600
Herkimer and Sackman sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	1,000
Lafayette and Washburne avs., s. w. corner, 20x51.3	4,000
Ocean-av., s. w. s., 300 ft. s. e. of Cedar-st. (South Greenfield) 50x100	110
Plot adjoining Jane Roberts', New-Utrecht, 24 acres 19 perches; Plot nearly adjoining above, 35 acres 11 perches	48,000

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., No. 50, 3 years, per year	2,000
Raymond and Tillary sts., s. w. corner, plot 50x70, 6½ years, per year	325

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.	
7th-av., w. s., lots Nos. 611, 701, Mt. Vernon, 100x210	$1,000
Morrisania.	
Grove-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of Walton-av., 77x100	$1,300
Ossining.	
Albany post road and Albini-av., s. w. cor., 40x195	$1,300
Ellis-place, s. s., lot No. 58, Ellis' map, 50x133	3,500
Greenburg.	
"B" st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of The-avenue, 50x100	$500
West Farms.	
Fairmont-av., s. w. s., lot No. 14, Fairmont, 100x145	$400
Yonkers.	
Albany post road, e. s., adjoining W. W. Scrieghan's estate, 25x100	$1,800
Jefferson-st., w. s., lot No. 81, 25x95	500
Jefferson-st., w. s., No. 79, 50x95	1,000
Jefferson-st., w. s., lot No. 77, 50x95	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Dickerson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Jay-st., 50x86	$475
Dickerson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Jay-st., 50x88	550
Roseville-av., w. s., 475 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x94	600
Sayres-st., 151 ft. from Springfield-av., J. Baier property, 25x100	500
Spruce-st., n. s., 283 ft. from Washington-st., 25x100	1,350
Warren-st., n. s., near Arch-st., 2 lots, 24x100 and 6x100	4,100
Washington-st., w. s., 24 ft. s. of Governor-st., 24x93	3,500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.	
Erie-st., e. s., 66 ft. s. of 1st-st., 17x72.7	$8,000
Hudson City.	
Carlton-av., n. s., M. Aherns' property, 25x100	$800
Grand-av., w. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, block No. 5, near Reservoir; Spruce-st., n. s., lots Nos. 2, 3, 6, 18, block No. 4, near Reservoir	3,600
Monticello-av. and South-st., 50x120	2,875

Bergen.

Pine-st., lot No. 8, block No. 10, map Lafayette, 25x85	$800
Whiton-st., lot No. 3, block No. 12, map Lafayette, 25x100	1,000
Whiton-st., parts lots Nos. 1, 30, 31, block No. 12, map Lafayette, 25x100	1,000
Berkley and Claremont avs., s. e. cor., 200x250	15,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	51	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls.	4,300	Malt, bushels	2,700
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	100	Pork, bbls.	1,277
Cornmeal, bags	1,500	Cut Meats, pkgs.	964
Wheat, bushels	1,300	Lard, pkgs.	1,660
Corn, bushels	9,665	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,101
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls.	749
Oats, bushels	1,724	Petroleum, bbls.	

ASHES—The market continues quiet at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at unchanged prices, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8⅛c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been firm in price, though not particularly active. Sales have been reported of 3,078 bales, (of which 282 bales were to arrive,) including 1,222 bales to spinners, 297 bales to shippers, 1,188 bales to speculators, and 371 bales in transit. Also 500 bales Low Middling for April delivery at 29⅛c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	28	28¼	28⅜	28¼
Good Ordinary	29	29¼	29⅜	29¼
Low Middling	29½	30	30¼	30¼
Middling	30¼@30½	30¼@30¾	30¾@31	31@31¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	14,704
Receipts last week	20,595
Receipts preceding week	18,609
Receipts since Jan. 1	126,781
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	922,158
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Exports since Jan. 1	28,513
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	218,432
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,651
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,352
Estimated stock on hand here	58,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,415,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,316,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,262
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	701,000
Exports same time last year	792,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	360,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	348,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and has been quoted a trifle cheaper, with considerable irregularity in values. Sales have been reported of 11,200 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 60@$7 10; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 10@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 35
Extra State	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@11 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	7 85@13 00

Southern Flour continues in very moderate demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in slack demand at $5 75@$8 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 50@$10 75 for new extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 470 sacks. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $5 20@$7 35 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 390 bbls. Corn Meal rules quiet at $4@$5 for Western; $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 65@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, chiefly for export, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 52,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 12; Red and Amber do. (Winter) at $1 70@$1 85; No. 1 Spring at $1 71, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 59@$1 63 in store and delivered; Amber State at $1 90; and White California at $2 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, partly on speculative account, at a sharp advance in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels at 90c.@92½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 01@$1 04 for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 85c.@92½c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been slow of sale at $1 45@$1 48 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley has been dull to-day; 3,500 bushels Canada West changed hands at $2 15 ₱ bushel. Of Barley Malt small sales were made at from $2 05@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Oats have been actively sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels Western at 75½c.@76c., in store, and 77c.@77½c., afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in limited demand at 75c.@85c. for shipping and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 90c.@$1 25 for long and short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand at previous prices, including American, at 5c.@14c. for new, and 2c.@5c. for old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@14c.; Eastern, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 45,329 Hides; sales, 35,925 Hides and 90 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 9,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21½@22¼ lbs., 23½c.@23⅝c., gold, selected; 2,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21@22½ lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, as they run; 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 200 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 650 Dry Corrientes, to arrive, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Central American, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½ lbs., private terms; 175 Dry Caraccas, 22 lbs., private terms; 150 Dry Curacoa, 27 lbs., 16c., gold, as they run; 850 Dry San Juan, to arrive, 22 lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 3,000 Dry Matamoras Kips, to arrive, 11 lbs., private terms; 5,100 Dry Texas, 22½@25 lbs., 23c.@24½c., currency, as they run; 3,500 Dry Texas, Kips, to arrive, 12@13 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 45 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Wet Salted Texas, 50@75 lbs., 13c.@13½c., currency, selected; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70@90 lbs., 12½c.@13½c., currency, selected; 90 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 14½c., gold. The stock of Hides on hand is 17,400, (same time last year, 174,900,) as follows: 6,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 1,200 Dry Rio Grande, 2,900 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,500 Dry Central American, 500 Dry West India, 4,500 Dry Texas and Southern.

LEATHER—A brisk trade has been reported in Sole at firmer prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been very little movement in any description, and prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 32½c.@48c.; English Island at 50c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 72½c.@82½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been held with more confidence, on a moderate inquiry, for the principal kinds, including Spirits Turpentine at 57c.@59c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The market continues inactive, but steady. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 77½; Red Oil at 90c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 06; Olive, $1 85 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been less sought after at 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bulk; 26¾c.@27¼c. for Crude in bbls., and 36c.@38½c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and much lower in price. Sales have been reported of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$33, closing at $33 for New Mess; $32@$32 50 for Old Mess; $29 50@$31 25 for Prime Mess, and $28 50@$28 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, March and April delivery, seller's option, part at $33@$33 25 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in limited demand at 14⅛c.@15⅛c. for Western, and 15⅛c.@16c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request at buoyant prices; sales equal to 380 packages, at 17⅛c.@18⅛c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and heavy. Sales 170 boxes, including Cumberlands at 16¾c.; Short Rib at 16¾c., and Long Clear at 17c. ₱ lb. Lard has been inactive and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 tierces and bbls. at 19⅜c.@21⅛c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 20⅛c.@20½c. for City, and 20⅛c.@20⅝c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Sales were also made of 500 tierces Prime Steam at sellers' options, March and April, on private terms, ₱ lb. Beef has been in quite moderate request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at $17@$21; Indian Mess at $31@$37 ₱ tierce; sales 150 tierces. Beef Hams are dull at $30@$35 ₱ bbl.; sales 90 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in request and steady. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies firkins, ₱ lb.	.43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	.42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	.41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	.40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	.38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	.45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	.42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	.41	@43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	.38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	.38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	.35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	.33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	.32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	.28	@30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	.25	@27
Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	.28	@32

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	.20	@21
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	.18	@19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	.19	@20
Farm dairies, fair to good	.17	@18
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	.9	@13

RICE—Continues quiet at $9 25@$10 25 for Carolina; and $8 87@$9 25 for Rangoon ₱ 100 lbs. Messrs. DAN. TALMAGE & CO., in their weekly circular, remark that: "Since our last movements of considerable note have taken place. Carolina, from the fact that the entire trade of the country has been supplied from it for several months, is now largely exhausted, and prices have advanced very materially. During the interim, Rangoon sorts have been entirely neglected. The margin, however, has now become so great between Rangoon and Carolina that the former has come regularly on the market, and is being used largely by the trade. Cable dispatches from Liverpool quote nice Rangoon at 14s. 6d., which would cost laid down here, duty paid, 7⅜c., without commission to either buyer or seller. Our sales last week of Rangoon for the West Indies and home trade exceeded 5,500 bags. Stock on hand does not exceed 7,000 bags, mostly German dressed." And they quote the various grades, thus: Chitts, 4⅛c.; Broken Rice, 6⅜c.@7c.; Fair Rangoon, 8⅜c.; Good Rangoon, 9⅛c.; Prime Rangoon, 9⅛c.; Common Carolina, 9c.; Fair Carolina, 9⅜c.; Good Carolina, 9⅞c.@10c.; Prime Carolina, 10⅛c.@10½c.; Extra Prime Carolina, 10½c. ₱ lb.; Rice Meal at $32@$35 ₱ ton; Rice Polish at $40@$42 50 ₱ ton.

SKINS—Have been more active since our last, but at easier prices. Receipts, 105 bales Porto Cabello; 44 bales San Juan; 4 bales Sisal, and 6 bales Central American. Sales are 4,000 lbs. Honduras; 3,500 lbs. Tobasco; 2,000 lbs. Vera Cruz; 1,000 lbs. Guatemala, and 3,000 lbs. Central American, at our quotations: Honduras Deer, 48c.; San Juan, 42c.@43c.; Bolivar, 32c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.@42c.; Para, 50c., gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been in good request at steady rates. Receipts, 12 bales Payta and 3 bales Buenos Ayres. Sales are 300 bales Curacos and 12 bales Buenos Ayres. We quote: Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacoa, 47½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 45c., currency; Madras, 55c.@70c., currency.

SUGARS—The high prices claimed by holders tend to check transactions. Sales have been reported since our last of 330 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11⅛c.@14c., and 1,070 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at 14c.@16¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand for Tallow has been limited, at drooping prices. Sales 62,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅜c.@11⅞c.; also 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20½c., and 25,000 lbs. Greese at 12c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has attracted rather more attention and been quoted firmer. Sales 65 bbls. Western at 98c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day, with 411 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 250 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 10,000 bushels Corn at 6⅛d. ₱ 60 lbs. For London, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steamer, 50 tcs. Lard at 55s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 900 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

The minutes of meeting held February one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Petition of the German-American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward for the remission of an assessment for curbing, &c., Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. F. Splane to place an ornamental lamp on the lamppost at the corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets; such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council, the same to be done at his own cost and expense.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney.

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance passed Board of Aldermen March twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; Board of Councilmen March seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and approved by the Mayor March eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, providing for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, be and the same is hereby rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for the sum of six hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of paving, with trap-block pavement, Park-avenue, charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resolved, That the slips at the foot of Broome and Delancey streets, East River, be dredged out, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to North River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That Ninety-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Luke Clark, for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, for services rendered the City, in the City Inspector's Department, as Special Inspector of Streets, at two dollars per day, from the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Vandam-street, from Macdougal-street to Greenwich-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Culkin—

Resolved, That Morton-street, between Washington and West streets, (south side,) be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That Allen-street, from Division-street to Grand-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

The Committee on Donations reported in favor of refunding to John H. McCabe, contractor for building sewers in Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, or his assignees, the sum of four hundred and four dollars, deducted from the amount of his contracts for building the above-mentioned sewers.

Which was laid over.

PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

Assistant Alderman Culkin rose to a question of privilege, and stated that the papers in the matter of the contest of James E. McVeany for his seat had been served upon him.

Assistant Alderman Gibney then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appear and act as counsel for Assistant Alderman Peter Culkin, in the suit commenced in the Supreme Court, entitled "The People of the State of New-York, on the relation of James E. McVeany, plaintiff, against Peter Culkin, defendant," and to take whatever legal measures may be necessary to protect and defend the interests of the said Peter Culkin in the above-entitled action.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of D. Alonzo Childs and others, for permission to exhibit dummy engine on Third-avenue for ten days.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure copies of all bills or acts that in any manner affect the interests of this City, or its people, that have been or may hereafter be presented to the Legislature at its present session; and the said Clerk is also hereby further authorized and directed in each case, without unnecessary delay, to have such number of copies as he may deem expedient printed for the use of the members of the Common Council, the Mayor, and, when expedient or necessary, for distribution, in order that our citizens may be advised of the contemplated legislation affecting their interests, and afforded the opportunity to remonstrate if deemed prejudicial thereto.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Record be and it is hereby designated and appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings, &c., of both branches of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Evening Press newspaper be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish proceedings of the Common Council, and the advertisements, &c., of its committees, until the further orders of the Common Council.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that the said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "be and it is," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and also the Daily News, be and they are," and also by striking therefrom the words "one of the."

Which was carried.

And, as thus amended, the paper was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventh-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to Sixty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Seventh-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to Sixty-ninth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of John J. Griffiths, Treasurer of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-five dollars, as a donation, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Goerck-street, from Houston to Stanton street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions of the Common Council complimentary to Major-General George B. McClellan, and charge the same to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, (the Board of Assistant Aldermen concurring,) that a Joint Committee of five be appointed from each Board to make due and suitable arrangements for celebrating the ensuing anniversary of the birthday of Washington.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants to meet the expenses that may accrue in carrying out the object and intent of the preceding resolution, upon the vouchers being duly certified and indorsed by a majority of said Joint Committee, and providing the total amount of expenditure shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is directed to charge the same to its appropriate account.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to proceed to the capital, and to urge upon the proper officials of the United States Government the necessity and propriety of settling the claim of the City of New-York, being for moneys voluntarily tendered at a time when such pecuniary aid was of the first importance to the General Government, and upon the promise then given, or at least implied, that such money would be at some future time refunded to the City of New-York, the expense attending the journey to and from Washington City, and all other incidental expenses to be paid by the Comptroller, on presentation of the proper vouchers, signed by a majority of the Special Committee.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital for the sum of eight hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on north side of Rector-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, be reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on west side of Rutgers-slip, from South to Water-street, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of Water-street, from Rutgers-slip to Pike-slip, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of numbers two hundred and forty-six, two hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and sixty-two South-street be reflagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps placed and the same lighted in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to the Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the contract now existing for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from the Fourth to the Eighth-avenue, with the consent of the contractor; and that he readvertise for proposals, and make a new contract for the completion of the work by the lowest bidder therefor, as provided by the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of William A. Herring for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for extra services rendered in disbursing the sum of one million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-four cents, at various times during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, four, five and six, (as per schedule annexed,) and charge the same to appropriate account.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across East Broadway, opposite numbers two hundred and eighteen and two hundred and nineteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Eleventh-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Varick-street, from Charlton to King-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Macdougal-street, from Spring-street to Eighth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, pastor of St. Bernard's Church for the sum of two hundred and sixty-six dollars, for taxes levied against the property of said church, situated in West Thirteenth-street, the same to be charged to account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River; the said pier to extend to the line of the Harbor Commissioners, and to be used by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the St. Joseph's Home, located at number two hundred and five West Fifteenth-street, for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) in payment of assessments against the property of said institution, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the crosswalk on Thirty-eighth-street, at the intersection of Eighth-avenue, west side, be relaid.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Twenty-fourth-street, from Lexington to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from First-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the United Presbyterian Church in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, on the north side of the street, between the Second and Third avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That all resolutions and ordinances heretofore passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, authorizing the laying of Belgian or trap-block pavement in any street, lane or alley, public place, or highway, within the corporate limits of this City, under which contracts have not already been made, be and the same are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Pavements by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—12.

Negative—The President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Hill, Hampson, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit—8.

Resolved, That Park-place be extended westerly in a straight line to West-street, by widening Robinson-street on the northerly and southerly sides thereof from College-place to West-street, so as to make the said Robinson-street of a uniform width of sixty-five feet throughout from College-place to West-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures shown on the annexed map, made by Edward Ludlum, City Surveyor, bearing date December one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal proceedings to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machines; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; good City reference. Apply at No. 207 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WIDOW WOMAN, with no incumbrance, a situation as children's maid and to wash for a lady and child; is willing and obliging to her employer; wages $10; will work for a small family in general. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., first house from 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference from her last employer, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes all kinds of bread and pastry, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; wages $14 in a permanent home. Call at No. 323 East 28th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge from birth; is a good seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go to any part of the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, who understands all kinds of family sewing, has a machine, to engage with a family or families. Apply at MISS LARKIN'S fancy store, Main-st., Orange, N. J., near Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; would go out by the day or week or month; is a competent hand; has good reference; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 132 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTFUL girl to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing for a private family; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN NOT AFRAID of work, a situation as cook and to assist in washing; understands all kinds of English cooking, pastries, soups, jellies, &c.; good references. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SICK NURSE, or to attend to ladies in their accouchements and in general sickness, by a French woman who speaks English fluently; best of reference. Call for one week at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH and competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out by the day or week in private families, on all kinds of family sewing; best City references given. Call or address at No. 201 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, in her present situation, at No. 54 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY a young woman; would take charge of an infant if required; best of reference. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a first-class needlewoman. Address E. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would take care of children; good reference. Apply at 392 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., Room 11.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 388 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at their present employers, No. 19 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the rear of No. 423 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and general seamstress, engagements by the day, week or month; best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 386 3d-av., near 30th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Call for two days at 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse; best of City reference. Call at No. 340 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; best of City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 7 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, who has six years reference from her last place. Call at 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 313 East 5th-st., (new number,) between 1st and 2d avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED Scotchman, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening and farming, and has filled some of the most responsible situations in this country; he has been with his present employer for the past three years. For further particulars apply to B., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a person possessed of a thorough practical knowledge of the culture of grapevines, green-house plants, fruit trees and vegetables; can produce undoubted testimonials as to character and capacity. Address G. P., seed store No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; perfectly qualified in grafting, propagating, green-house, grapery and vegetables; landscape farm if required. Address F. H., Box No. 11 New-Rochelle Post Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man could take care of horses and cows; a good fruit and vegetable gardener; wife as cook; good baker; will be found suitable and obliging. Address M. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a very active young man, who understands his business; good City reference; can be seen until suited. Call at or address No. 190 6th-av., corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; thoroughly understands his business, also the care of road horses; lived five years with his last employer; best City reference. Apply at or address Harness Store, 436 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by one perfectly qualified in grafting, propagating, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, landscapes. Address F. F. P., care J. M., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, who has had long practice; would like a place with some glass on it, and can give entire satisfaction as to ability and character. Address H. L., at seed store No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands gardening in all its branches; will be found willing; best City reference. Address T. H., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; will be generally useful; can produce best City references. Address J. F. K., No. 103 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A POTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as porter; best of City reference. Address C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION AS gardener; married; no family; is a Scotchman; best of reference. Address S. L., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a grocery store; best of City reference. Address C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED GERMAN MAN, a situation as gardener; first-class place only. Address G. G. T., care of No. 876 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT man, who has had a long experience in the trade, a situation as salesman, packer or shipping clerk in a publishing house, either wholesale or retail; has good City reference. Address BOOKS, Box 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a grocery store; good reference. Address G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE!—WHO WOULD NOT GO and consult the great independent Clairvoyant, who has no equal in America! Reveals all events through life; her talented powers astonish hundreds. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND Business Clairvoyant, tells name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicines for all diseases, &c.

MME. WISE CAN BE CONSULTED on future events, marriage or business. No. 221 East 4th-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES, greatly improved. Price reduced. New and second-hand. JAMES A. ROBINSON, 164 Duane-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL election for officers and committees for the ensuing year, will be held TO-DAY (Thursday) at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and close at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees.

HORACE GREELEY, President.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Acting Recording Secretary.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR; BEAUTY RANGE GOTHIC FURNACE. A. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av. Special attention given to repairing Refrigerators and Ranges of all makers.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Superior advantages in all departments; rooms commodious and neatly furnished. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars and full information, address the Principal, at Lime Rock, or No. 220 Fulton-st., New-York. J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 12 weeks begins Feb. 18.—Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

A GREAT REDUCTION.—NEW PUPILS will be received for instruction in penmanship and book-keeping at a reduction of one-half, viz.: $30, reduced from $60; time unlimited. Apply this week at No. 42 East 14th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SCHOOL by a young lady of superior education, and who has had experience in teaching. Salary not so much an object as an excellent home. For particulars address C. A. S., No. 449 West 34th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE a governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 272 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of the instruction of the Middle Department, Riverside Institute. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., Saturday, 13th inst., at No. 35 East 37th-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.
550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The FLOUR to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows: 125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The BACON to be of first quality and put up as follows: 20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The SALT to be of good quality, and put up as follows: 10,000 pounds in barrels, and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The VINEGAR to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows: 1,000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4,000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 28 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The PORK to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The CORNMEAL to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required.

The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons, (whose loyalty and solvency is certified by a clerk of a court of record,) setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals, and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A., C. C. S., Dist. Indian Territory.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE OR TO Rent.—To responsible parties, a brick yard, with steam engine temperers, brick machines, and all the tools needed to run a first-class yard, and nearly all new, with plenty of wood in the vicinity. The yard is within six miles of a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and on tide water. Address C. J. WHEELER, Providence, R. I.

SITUATION—PARTNERSHIP.—A MEMber of the Philadelphia Bar wishes a situation or partnership in a lawyer's office in New-York; has been in active practice two years in a leading office in Philadelphia, and concerned in some important cases; best possible references; wishes to obtain a salary of about $2,000 per annum. Address G. B. SMITH, Esq., Albemarle House, New-York.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—STATE rights for sale on the new Combination Hammer, the latest and best patent in the market, as it contains five tools in all. Apply to FLANAGAN & JANSEN, No. 23 Ann-st., basement, between 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

$10,000 WILL SECURE AN INterest in a kerosene lamp; bright as gas, inexplosible, no chimney or clock-work. Call this day, at No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 25.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of J. Q. PREBLE & CO., at Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin and 77 White sts., expires this day by limitation. J. Q. PREBLE only will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation, as he alone is authorized to settle their business.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

JOHN Q. PREBLE,
CHARLES H. LAMPORT,
FRANKLIN SARGENT,
DAVID W. ROBINSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the business as heretofore, at Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin and 77 White sts., under the name of J. Q. PREBLE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

JOHN Q. PREBLE, CHARLES H. LAMPORT,
DAVID W. ROBINSON, JARVIS M. FAIRCHILD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE firm of MARTIN & CUSACK, Plumbers, heretofore existing and doing business in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD T. MARTIN,
TERENCE CUSACK.

Dated FEB. 3, 1869.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT MR. DOW S. KITTLE withdraws from our firm this day, JAN. 1, 1869. MACY & CO., No. 757 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "WHERE TO EMIGRATE AND WHY," or the Resources of the West and South, with engravings and maps of 21 States and Territories; 600 pages, octavo; price $3. It gives the climate, soil, productions, price of land, &c., in all parts of the country. Agents say, "I am doing even better than I expected. The work is just what the people want. It tells the whole story, and everybody likes it." More agents wanted. Address F. B. GODDARD, Publisher, No. 432 Broome-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO TO THE COUNtry; a respectable middle-aged Protestant, who desires a permanent home; references required, sister or friend might be taken as waitress. Apply to Parlor No. 174 St. James Hotel, between 9 and 11 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good plain cook and have City references. Apply to Mrs. C. B. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Union-place, over the piano store, between 9 and 11.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITER; must have good City references. Apply at No. 360 5th-av., from 4 until 5 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
VESPER SICILIENNES, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Agatha States, Mlle. Wesmael, Messrs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Antonucci, and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, Mlle. Delphine, Mlle. Cadic, Messrs. Ducre, Leduc, Duschesne, Guidon, Lagriffoul, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
AN IRISH STEW and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Rizarelli, Messrs. Carrier, Lefevre, Beckers, Genet, Petit and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE LIVE INDIAN AND THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—IXION. Evening—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
OTHELLO, JOCKO, BUTLER TROUPE, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
LECTURE BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—"Rational Amusements."

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Greece has sent an answer to the Peace Conference giving her adherence to the Peace Protocol.

Orders have been issued for the immediate remodeling of the Spanish navy. The Constitutional Cortes will meet to-day.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of W. T. HAMILTON, Senator elect from Maryland, were presented. Mr. RAMSEY called up the joint resolution relative to an American line of steamships to Europe. After a brief debate the resolution was laid over. At 12:50 a message was received from the House to the effect that that body was ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the electoral vote, and the Senate proceeded to the Chamber of the House. At 1:30 the Senate returned to its own Chamber, and the Secretary was instructed to read from the journal the objections made in joint session which made it necessary for the Senate to return for deliberation. The Secretary read that objection was raised to any count of the votes certified from the State of Louisiana, and the question was raised in regard to them, that no valid election for President and Vice-President of the United States has been held in that State. Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution to the effect that in the judgment of the Senate the vote of Louisiana should be counted. Numerous amendments were offered and rejected, and finally, after an attempt had been made to include Georgia, a resolution of the same purport as Mr. TRUMBULL's was adopted. The Senate then proceeded once more to the Chamber of the House. At 3 o'clock the Senate again returned and considered the objection raised by Mr. BUTLER to counting the vote of the State of Georgia. After some debate the Senate decided that, in accordance with the joint resolution adopted on the 8th inst., the objections made to counting the votes of Georgia were not in order. The Senate then returned to the Chamber of the House. At 4:10 the Senate returned. Mr. MORGAN was then appointed to wait upon Gen. GRANT and Speaker COLFAX, in connection with a member of the House, and inform them of their election as President and Vice-President. The Senate then adjourned.

Yesterday being the time fixed for counting the electoral vote, by both Houses of Congress in joint session, the galleries of the House were filled at an early hour by large numbers of interested spectators, among whom were many ladies. Suitable arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the diplomatic agents and their families, and also for the families of Senators. Permission was given to ladies to occupy the cloak-rooms, the effect of which was to crowd the outside aisles, and induce some of the ladies to occupy the seats of members. At the appointed hour the Senate arrived, the members taking the seats assigned them, and President WADE occupying the Speaker's chair. Senator CONKLIN and Representatives WILSON and PRUYN, acting as tellers, took their places at the Clerk's desk. Without any preliminary proceedings the reading of the certificates of the various States were read, New-Hampshire being the first on the list. When the State of Louisiana was reached, Mr. MULLINS objected to the counting of the votes of that State. After some debate Mr. MULLINS was required to reduce his objections to writing, which he did, setting forth that no valid election for electors was held in Louisiana. The Senate then retired to its own Chamber for deliberation. The House was called to order, and the Speaker submitted the question whether the vote of Louisiana should be counted, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 137, nays 63. The Senate having returned, the vote of Louisiana was counted, and the regular order proceeded with. When the State of Georgia was called, Mr. BUTLER objected to the vote being counted, for the reason that the vote of the electors was not cast as required by law, because Georgia was not sufficiently reconstructed at the time of the election, and because the election was carried by force and fraud. A scene of great confusion now ensued, many members taking exceptions to Mr. BUTLER's objections, and insisting that the vote should be counted. The Presiding Officer manifested great reluctance to decide what to do, and stated that he was inclined to hold the Convention to the joint resolution adopted by both Houses. He stated that the resolution declared that if the vote of Georgia did not affect the result it might be counted, but if it did it could not be. Great excitement followed, and much laughter and applause. The Senate finally retired to deliberate on Mr. BUTLER's objection. While the Senate was out the House voted on the question and sustained Mr. BUTLER. The Senate returned, and the Presiding Officer directed the tellers to call the vote of Georgia. Mr. BUTLER protested, and raised the point of order that the House was entitled to be heard on the joint resolution. A scene of the greatest confusion now ensued, Mr. BUTLER insisting on being heard, and the Presiding Officer insisting on the vote of Georgia being called. Members took sides, and encouraged one and the other amid intense excitement. The Presiding Officer refused to listen to any appeal from his decision and ordered Mr. BUTLER to take his seat. The Sergeant-at-Arms was called upon to restore order. Finally, the confusion was brought to a close and the vote was declared, the Presiding Officer announcing that GRANT and COLFAX were duly elected President and Vice-President.

GENERAL.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived in New-Orleans on Saturday, and was called upon by many visitors, including Gov. WARMOUTH. He visited the headquarters of Gens. BUCHANAN, MOWER and HATCH.

It is generally believed that Gov. BOWIE will call an extra session of the Maryland Legislature. The pressure upon him to do so increases daily from Baltimore City, to enable her to provide against the floods, and from the people on the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake to protect their oysters.

J. H. SIMS, of Amboy, N. Y., was indicted by the Grand Jury at Syracuse, on Monday, on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing $30,000 in Government and local bonds from WILLIAM O. WOOD, of Red Creek, Wayne County, on the night of the 3d of November, 1865. EVERETT JACOBSON was also indicted for having and receiving the same stolen bonds, knowing them to have been such.

The United States Marshal of Puebla, Colorado Territory, is on his way to Fortress Monroe with seven convicts. The men comprised a gang of robbers who infested the Territory, and committed several heavy depredations, the Government being the chief victim. They were arrested Feb. 18, 1868, and convicted on the 7th of May following. They were tried and sentenced at Puebla. Two of them are sentenced to three years' imprisonment, three for two years, two for six years and one for ten years.

JOHN and FRANK ROCKWELL, brothers, living near Plattsburg, Md., got into a quarrel about a horse, which was terminated by the former killing the latter.

The Senate Committee on Cities will hold a session at Albany on Wednesday at 4 o'clock P. M., to hear parties for and against the extension of Madison-avenue to Seventeenth-street.

Both branches of the Baltimore Council yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to President JOHNSON after his retirement.

JOHN REAL was last evening convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Officer SMEDICK, and was immediately sentenced to be hanged on the 2d day of April next. Judge BARNARD, in pronouncing sentence, said that it was thus promptly passed, that the lawless in this City might understand that the Courts are in earnest in the determination to bring malefactors to speedy punishment.

The Clothing Cutters on strike, met last night at No. 10 Stanton-street and reported additional names of employers as acceeding to their demands. The Printers on strike, met at No. 68 East Broadway, and will hold a meeting there to-morrow evening for the purpose of organizing a coöperative society. The Sailors will hold a meeting at No. 68 East Broadway to-night.

Judge CARDOZO has rendered an elaborate decision on the application on the part of the defendants in the case of August Belmont *vs.* the Erie Railway Company, in which he affirms that the order previously made in the case should be opened with a view to a reversal of the former decision, and that the directors may issue convertible bonds.

Yesterday afternoon three convicts, JAMES JONES, THOMAS MOORE and CHARLES SMITH, escaped from the single officer who was conveying them handcuffed from the Court of General Sessions, where they had just received their sentences, to the Tombs. MOORE was recaptured. The escape was aided by friends of the prisoners. One of these is in custody.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, and was duly observed by Episcopalian and Roman Catholic communicants. There were divine services in the morning and evening in many of the churches.

The Bank Clerks' Association held a meeting at the Clearing-house, yesterday afternoon, and adopted a constitution and by-laws.

Cotton was less active but firm yesterday. Flour was tamer and rather cheaper. Wheat steady and in fair request. Corn in brisk demand and decidedly higher. Oats attracted more attention at buoyant prices. Provisions were less freely dealt in; Pork, Lard and Hogs were lower. Groceries were held with increasing confidence, though not active. Dry Goods were in good request and buoyant in price. The auction sales were well attended and passed off quite spiritedly. Freights dull.

The Whisky Ring and the Fullerton Case—Action of the Attorney-General.

District-Attorney COURTNEY yesterday stated in the United States Court that he had been ordered by the Attorney-General of the United States to postpone the trial of Mr. WILLIAM FULLERTON indefinitely, in order that the indictment and the evidence by which it is supported may be first examined by himself. What object this process is intended to serve, it is not easy to see. Mr. EVARTS does not mean, we presume, to revise *all* the action of the Grand Juries in this district or to inspect all the bills of indictment they may find, before allowing them to be tried; yet it is not easy to see why he should select the indictment found in Mr. FULLERTON's case for so unusual a proceeding. Besides, the indictment in this case has been on file and before the public for *three months* already; and if it were very important that the Attorney-General should pass on the merits of the case, we would think he had had time enough for that already. But the whole conduct of this case has been so extraordinary that one step of this sort, more or less, can scarcely excite surprise. Indeed nobody, we believe, was in the least surprised when Mr. COURTNEY, in Court yesterday morning, announced the postponement of the case.

Mr. FULLERTON came into prominent connection with the whisky trials as the successor of Mr. BINCKLEY, and to complete the work of investigating the whole subject of whisky frauds in this City, and of proving the connection of revenue officials with those frauds, in which BINCKLEY had failed. His first movement was an attempt to implicate District-Attorney COURTNEY and Revenue Collector BAILEY in those frauds. On the 23d of November, however, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury against FULLERTON, on various charges, one of which was being engaged in a conspiracy to levy blackmail on THOMAS E. SMITH, Collector in the Eighth District, and actually getting from him a sum amounting to about $30,000 under pretence of settling a complaint against him of defrauding the Government.

On the 24th, the very next day after the filing of this indictment, Mr. FULLERTON published the following card:

To the Public:

The parties implicated in what are known as the whisky frauds, under the leadership of S. G. COURTNEY, the United States District-Attorney, have succeeded, after an effort of more than two weeks' duration, in procuring an indictment against me for an alleged conspiracy to defraud a revenue officer. I do not know upon what evidence this has been obtained, but I do know that, whatever it is, it is wholly false. I trust my friends will be patient, as I am. In the end *I shall show to the satisfaction of every right-minded man* that I have neither said nor done anything which should, in the slightest degree, impair that confidence in me or lessen that measure of respect which it has heretofore been my good fortune to enjoy.

This body of men who have instigated this proceeding have done so in self-defence. I am employed by the President of the United States, and am acting under his authority, in exposing the monstrous frauds which have been committed on the revenue of the country. The only hope of escape of the parties involved is to crush me. This they have attempted by a vile conspiracy. *The truth will prevail in the end, however, despite all efforts to prevent it, and the public will see who is deserving of condemnation.*

WILLIAM FULLERTON,
No. 11 Pine-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1868.

The general feeling of the community was favorable to Mr. FULLERTON, and there was a universal hope that he would fully meet and satisfactorily refute all the charges in the speedy trial which his card seemed to invite. His counsel asked for *ten* days time to frame an answer to the indictment; this was at once granted. The case was again called on the 4th of December, but was again, *on application of the defendant,* postponed till the 12th. On the 12th, Mr. O'CONOR appeared as FULLERTON's counsel, and stated that he was prepared—not to enter upon the trial, but to argue a motion to *quash the indictment,* and thus escape a trial; but as he was obliged to leave the City, he asked a further postponement till the 19th. This was granted.

Before that day arrived an order was privately procured from Judge NELSON staying proceedings indefinitely; but on the 23d, Judge NELSON himself set aside this order and directed the case to be set down for trial on the criminal calendar of the Court. On the 6th of January the case was called again,—the defendants pleaded to the indictment, and it was set down for trial on the 18th. On the 18th, when it was called Mr. FULLERTON procured another postponement for a week on the ground that *one* of his counsel, Mr. BURRILL, was sick, though Mr. O'CONOR, Judge PORTER, Mr. SEWARD and others of his counsel were quite able to go on with the case. On the 25th the case was called again; but meantime it had been ascertained that THOS. E. SMITH, the complainant in the case and a principal witness for the Government was sick and unable, either to come into Court, or to be examined at his room. The counsel for FULLERTON thereupon swore, as did Mr. FULLERTON himself, that Mr. SMITH was a material witness *for the defence,* and actually got a further postponement on this ground!

Meantime, as we understand from undoubted authority, the most direct and earnest efforts were made by Mr. FULLERTON's friends, and on his behalf, to procure an abandonment of the prosecution. Personal intercession, and, unless we are mistaken, pecuniary inducements were resorted to for the purpose of securing this result. These failing, similar efforts were made to secure a further postponement which should throw the case over this term and into the chances of the next, when new officials may have charge of it. And it was freely rumored that, if all these endeavors should fail, the authorities at Washington would come to the rescue and that Mr. FULLERTON would *not be tried.*

The result proves, in the first place, that Mr. FULLERTON was by no means so anxious for a trial, or so confident of being able to prove his innocence, and to overwhelm with confusion the "conspirators" from whom he said this indictment had emanated, as he professed to be in his card of Nov. 24, as from that time forward he has bent all his efforts *to escape a trial.* And it proves also that there is some influence at Washington on which he has relied from the outset, for security against a trial,—and that *this reliance has not been in vain.* What that influence is, may be made known hereafter.

Meantime Mr. FULLERTON has done himself the most serious injury which an *innocent* man can possibly inflict upon himself. Instead of meeting the charges and relying on his innocence, he has done everything in his power to escape an inquiry into their truth. He has done precisely what a guilty man would do under the same circumstances, and what none but a guilty man—who feared the results of a trial more than he feared the effect of an evasion of it and an inferential confession on his part,—would ever dream of doing. As the *Post* says: "Mr. FULLERTON cannot afford to do this. If he continues thus to imitate the conduct of guilt, the public will believe him guilty. He has gone too far forward to go back, and must fight his battle through. Unless he clears himself in open court on public testimony, he will stand before this community as a dishonored man."

The Reduction of the Army—The House Committee's Plan.

The propositions of the House Military Committee for the reduction of the army are now before the country. They consist mainly of two features,—one, a reduction of the infantry by fifteen regiments; the other, a reduction, by consolidation, in the number of staff officers of all grades. The War Department, which has itself recommended reduction, has reported that the artillery and cavalry cannot safely be brought below their present strength.

While all parties in the House are in favor of reduction, and even agree in general upon its *amount,* there is a wide difference of opinion as to the proper *method* of effecting it.

The Chairman of the Military Committee takes the ground that the reduction should be prospective and by absorption; that the strength and composition of the force to be permanently maintained should be fixed; and that the change from the present to the future organization should be, in the case of officers, at least, by *casualty*—that is, by the natural dwindling through deaths, resignations, and dismissals from the service,—stopping, meanwhile, and till the reduced organization is reached, promotions and appointments.

On the other hand, Messrs. BUTLER, LOGAN, and other ex-officers of the volunteer forces, take the ground that, as *they* were mustered out at once when the war was over, the same summary process should be applied to the officers of the regular army, whenever the number of enlisted men reduces them, for the time being, to the condition of supernumeraries.

The radical difference between these two opinions is, evidently, that the one is based on the theory that a regular military establishment is necessary to any well-organized State, whatever be its form of government, while the other denies that such a necessity exists in our country;—it holds that, on the contrary, it is always possible to gather as large, well-educated, well-informed and disciplined an army of officers and men from the body of the people as any exigency may require, and as rapidly as we may want them.

This latter view obviously ignores, as it seems to us, the universal regret, at the opening of the rebellion, that our regular force, and above all our body of experienced professional officers, was so small. That time is not so distant that we cannot vividly recall the general determination that the nation should never again be suffered to fall into a condition so hopeless.

It is hardly sufficient to reply that we *now* have officers enough for a large army. We shall have fewer to-morrow, and still fewer next year; and very soon, indeed, if proper military institutions are not kept up, we shall be again in that weak and unprepared condition which entailed on us so much misery, waste, death and continuing debt.

Such volunteer officers as Gens. BUTLER, SCHENCK, LOGAN and BANKS, we must reflect never sought military rank and position in the line of professional occupation. They suffered no wrong by being promptly mustered out of the service. Their arenas were different. Thrust them suddenly on a plea of economy out of their *political* positions and preferments, with no chance of returning, and they might look on this matter in a different light. The regular army officer, taken by the Government as a boy, and moulded exclusively to its own purposes, to whom the military life was his career, who spent his youth and manhood in it, and whose praiseworthy professional ambition was to reach a position honorable in the eyes of his countrymen and of his descendants—to him the military profession is all-in-all. The Thomases and Meades of our army have no prospect or desire, except as officers of our army.

To violently and arbitrarily dislocate and disorganize the body to which they belong, and which bears the records of their honorable career, is unjust to such officers. It is flagrantly unjust to claim that as the country has no need, for the moment, of their services, their career shall end; that after investing a large part of their lives in this vocation, they shall be forced to seek another.

The gradual system proposed by the Military Committee will soon place the reduced force in harmony with the proposed organization, and yet, meanwhile, work no injustice to a body of officers who merit being treated with more consideration than the rude dismissal which has been urged by some members of the House.

San Domingo and Samana—Gammon and Guano.

Congressional jobbers, in the lobby and out of it, are determined we shall have San Domingo. Not that we want San Domingo, or would buy it for a song, or take it as a gift, or be paid for taking it. Nevertheless, the jobbers are bound that we *shall* take it; if we don't buy it, we must borrow it; if we don't borrow it, we must beg it; if we won't "protect" it, we must "annex" it; if we can't pay for it, we must accept it as a gratuity, nor look the gift-horse in the mouth.

The long and short of the matter is, that Dominican and American speculators have found they can make something out of San Domingo—that "there is money in it," or, if not money, say *guano,* which comes to the same thing. So they appeal to our great and ga-lorious country to advance with imperial tread toward its manifest destiny in the West Indies. But it's all gammon and guano.

Two or three years ago the idea of buying or hiring the Bay of Samana as a naval station for the United States came up. The moment it was broached, and before we had time to think of it, the San Dominicans went to cutting each other's throats over the prospect. A questionable honor and an unquestionably small profit before, their Presidency suddenly loomed into grandeur, by reason of the enormous rental which the bay would probably bring. BAEZ and CABRAL took opposite sides on the question, and, though most of our people were probably ignorant of the fact, those worthy islanders were at one time murdering and outraging each other by the scores, under the rival banners of BAEZ and CABRAL, of whose hostility, as we have said, one cardinal point was this Bay of Samana business.

We really cannot say to what extent this slaughter, partly on our account, went on. But we very well remember one of President CABRAL's speeches to his people, which said: "If a bad Dominican, aided by others, succeeded in taking the country by surprise, and infamously selling it, has not this been set aside *by the blood of twenty thousand victims?*" Twenty thousand was a very large number of victims to offer up to appease the manes of insulted Dominican demigods—a more than Druidical sacrifice. "Heroes of the Carcalia, of the fields of Santome and of the Canda, heroes of Capotillo," cried CABRAL, "point to my sword, while I swear, if need be, that I will not part with, nor renounce, nor permit the cession of any part of the country, and that before doing so I will bury myself in the ruins of the Republic."

In that issue, President CABRAL came to the top, and the Samana business was for the moment ended. But, as a matter of course, the wheel of fortune was sure, in time, to bring "that bad Dominican," in his turn, overhead, and to carry CABRAL underneath. That is just what has happened. BAEZ being temporarily successful, is trying to be "protected," or even "annexed," for the sake of keeping his precarious seat.

And *this* is all that the "assurances of the desire of the Dominican Government to consummate admission to the Union" amount to. We are to act as catspaw to an enterprise which would turn to account the trepidation of BAEZ, mixing it up with commercial speculations of Samana supplies, Alta Vela guano and what not that goes to make up a "job."

We shall suggest one pretty sure cure for this whole business—*wait.* The chances are that BAEZ will soon experience the same lot as his predecessors. His seat is very insecure, hence his anxiety to close this bargain and get the benefit of it. His purse is drained, and without replenishing, he cannot run the Government machine. The very last advices from San Domingo showed that the town of Seybo, in the Province of the East, had pronounced against him, and was in open revolution. By a stroke of diplomacy, he is understood to have interested himself largely in the "Samana Bay Company," and hence the proposal for a "protectorate." Of course he runs the risk of being deposed, on the charge of selling out his country—but what can a man do, cornered in that way?

But, were all this otherwise; were BAEZ firm in his stirrups, with full command of the bridle; were he ever so rich in resources, still, the absurdity of annexing half an island which has already been the scene of such blood-letting partly on this very account—an island whose people do not want to be annexed, and whom we certainly do not want to annex—is sufficiently apparent. The correspondents are discovering a "job" in the whole transaction. It is not evidence of remarkable sagacity to do that, since on no general ground, such as is argued in Congress, could the scheme be entertained.

The Rogers Murder.

Our City authorities have changed their tactics in the investigation of the Rogers murder business. They have undertaken to conduct it secretly, under pretence that the publication of the evidence obstructs the cause and defeats the ends of justice. On this pretext they excluded from the inquiry the reporters for the daily Press, including the TIMES; and then, as if to give their excuse the lie direct, they allowed the reporter for one morning paper to publish in full all the evidence that had been given!

The public lost but little in this case, however, by this paltry trick, for the testimony amounted to nothing whatever, and was taken for the purpose of justifying the discharge of two of the parties who had been under arrest, rather than with a view to the detection of the murderer. The only persons examined were the Police officers who were first apprised of the murder, and who, of course, had no knowledge of the slightest consequence to communicate, and the man TALLENT, who gave himself up immediately after the murder, who Mr. ROGERS said was not his assailant, against whom there has not been a particle of evidence, and who has been kept in prison ever since his self-surrender. *The* LOGAN who slept in Greene-street the night before the murder, who left the house at *about* the time of the murder, with coat, overcoat and hat like those known to have been worn by the murderer,—who came back having changed them all,—saying that he had lost his overcoat and hat and hurt his hand in trying to escape the Police, was not examined at all; nor have the astute authorities, so far as is known, made the slightest effort to obtain from him any explanation of these suspicious circumstances, or from any quarter either confirmation or refutation of the excuses by which he endeavored to account for them. Until something is done, more than has yet been attempted, to clear up these points, the public will not give the authorities credit for being earnest or sincere in their professed endeavors to solve the mystery of this murder. Nor will they strengthen themselves with the community by excluding from their inquest the public or the Press, and then disposing of the reports of their proceedings to some one newspaper as an act of special favoritism. Meantime, Judge BARNARD made an astounding statement from the Bench, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in reference to this case. When application was made by counsel for the release of LOGAN (No. 2,) on *habeas corpus,* Judge BARNARD said "he was free to state that from the evidence taken, he was convinced that Mr. HOWE's client (LOGAN No. 2) had not committed the murder. They had in custody the real murderer, who would be brought to trial at this session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer." In any event, this was an extraordinary statement to be made from the Court that will be called upon to try the accused party. In making it, Judge BARNARD virtually pronounces judgment, in advance of the trial, as to the innocence of one of the prisoners, and the guilt of another. The only persons now under arrest on suspicion of being guilty of the murder are the two JAMES LOGANS and ROBINSON, the Station-house lodger. In pronouncing one of the three parties to be innocent, and one of the other two to be guilty, at this time, Judge BARNARD must either have acted with gross indiscretion, or else he must be possessed of proofs indubitable and beyond argument, as well as beyond the knowledge of the public. If either ROBINSON or LOGAN No. 1 have made confession of their guilt, or if any of the persons arrested as accomplices of the crime or witnesses in the case, have given decisive and indisputable facts, then we can understand the bearings of Judge BARNARD's remarks, though not their propriety; on any other supposition his remarks are wholly inexplicable.

The Solvency of Life Insurance Companies and their Management.

The importance of life insurance as a provident agency, the large amount which it annually absorbs, and the mystery which too often enshrouds its management, are reasons sufficient for a return to the controversy begun the other day by the *Tribune* and continued by a correspondent who indorses its statements. From the position originally assumed by the *Tribune*—namely, that the Life Insurance Companies doing business in this City are either insolvent or on the road to insolvency—that journal has quietly receded. The writer whose letter we elsewhere print, insists, however, that facts justify the condemnation of the management of the companies and the principle of life insurance itself. His argument proves an almost incredible ignorance in regard to both.

It is assumed that the income and outgo on account of deaths of a single year constitute the measure of a company's service to the insured. Thus, because the Mutual Life Company in 1867, with an income from all sources of $9,780,485, in that year paid claims amounting to $889,887, we are told that the insured receive only about one dollar for every eleven they pay. Other instances are given in which the death-payments are as $1 in $7 50 and $1 in $4, respectively, compared with the premiums paid. These figures are adduced as evidence that the companies absorb more than they yield—that as means of making profitable provision for widows and orphans they are a delusion and a snare. But the argument is fallacious. The receipts, payments and accumulations of a company in a year are conclusive as to the general character of its management. They furnish also approximate data for judging of its solvency. But this is all. The proportion borne by claims paid to premiums received is for any other purpose immaterial.

Any other view of the case implies forgetfulness of the groundwork of life insurance, which has the characteristics and certainty of a science. As a business matter, it is a method by which a company undertakes, in consideration of certain premiums, to pay certain amounts whenever the lives fall in. Two elements enter into the calculation—one the probable duration of life, as determined by experience; the other the cumulative power of money invested at compound interest. The one determines the cost of the risk undertaken, the other the amount required to furnish a fund from which claims shall be paid as they arise. The accumulation of premiums so acquired forms the essential capital of life insurance, and the only capital it requires. And the administration of the fund involves not only the settlement of claims as they occur, but the gradual acquisition of the means of meeting the larger mortality which is ultimately inevitable.

From this elementary statement it is apparent that the ratio dwelt upon by our correspondent, as an illustration of the disproportionate dearness of the service performed by life insurance, is worthless for the purpose to which he applies it. In fire or marine insurance it would be an important element of comparison. These forms of insurance need no further accumulation of premium than may suffice to cover outstanding risks, and, perhaps, in mutual companies, to create a reserve or guarantee fund. In these cases it is practicable from year to year to ascertain the actual percentage of premiums required for the satisfaction of claims and the payment of expenses; and the surplus is properly divisible among the insured. But the rule is inapplicable to life insurance. There, the income must not only meet current expenses and claims, but must add to the accumulating fund in a proportion varying with particular contingencies.

The really vulnerable point in this part of the question, as we see it in this country, our correspondent altogether overlooked. It is not whether widows and orphans are wronged by life insurance, for the facts are all on the other side; but whether the return of surplus premium is conducted equitably, and whether the premium itself is adjusted with a due regard to the present and probable value of money in this country. These are details in reference to which American life insurance is open to criticism. The adoption of a rate of interest in harmony with the market rates would enable companies to cheapen the immediate cost of insurance. The final result might not be different, since the margin between the net cost and the gross receipts—after deducting expenses—should be, and in mutual companies is, returned to the insured. But the excellence of the prevailing modes of distributing surplus is open to doubt; while the public are led to attach improper significance to what are erroneously termed profits. The company is yet to be organized which shall give the American the direct benefit of the American rate of interest.

Moreover, the wide margin between the net and gross premiums facilitates the inexcusable extravagance to which in our previous article we directed attention. So long as the companies pay the claims which occur, no injustice is done to the widows and orphans who receive the money. They never receive less than the amount paid by their husbands or fathers as premiums, while in many cases they receive much more. But the permanent stability of the companies is endangered by the enormous proportion which expense not seldom bears to income. We believe that, as a rule, ten per cent. of the gross income should cover all expenses of management. Yet of forty-four companies known in this State, only two exhibit this ratio. Some maintain a standard of expenditure which points to ruin, and the remainder are far from being as economical as they ought to be.

Our correspondent mistakes the test of insolvency as egregiously as he misapprehends the functions of life insurance. He reminds us that while the amount insured by a leading company exceeds $60,000,000, the amount of its assets is but $23,000,000; remarking that "the liabilities are three times the assets." The inference the reader is left to draw is that the institution in question is virtually insolvent. But the sixty millions are not "liabilities" in the sense in which the term is here used. They represent the sum which may eventually become such; but before they reach that stage the assets will, under honest management, be more than equal to them.

The actual liabilities of a company—apart from claims actually matured—are measured by the present value of its risks. The continuance of the risks implies the continued receipt of premiums paying for them; the growth of one keeping pace with the growth of the other. A company is solvent whose assets, transferred to another company, would compensate for the acceptance of its risks. And this present value is, doubtless, provided for in the company selected for purposes of illustration by the amount of its accumulated funds. Twenty-three millions in hand is, so far as we can judge, adequate provision for sixty millions of possible liabilities; taking into consideration future premiums and the increase resulting from compound interest.

Into the general merits of life insurance we do not propose to follow our correspondent. As an investment we have nothing to say about it. But as a means of providing against the contingency of death it is as sound as it is beneficent. Its rapid extension in this country is one of the few redeeming evidences of thrift which the war has left us. The vast and delicate interests which it involves necessitate vigilant and almost suspicious scrutiny into the pretensions of companies and the management by which they are distinguished. The popular ignorance which prevails on the subject is exemplified in the comments of our correspondent; and by this ignorance the agents of life insurance profit even more than its enemies. The prevalence of charlatanry and expensive management are, however, not reasons for condemning a principle which is safe or a practice which is most useful. They simply suggest the need of caution on the part of the public, and a more searching criticism than our companies have hitherto encountered.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. GRANT was yesterday officially declared by Congress to be President elect of the United States. The proceedings on the subject will be read with interest. It will be seen that the votes of the States of Louisiana and Georgia were objected to—the former on account of fraud in the election, and the latter because of noncompliance with the the terms of the law. Both, however, were finally received. It will be seen that there was a very lively debate on the Georgia case.

We suppose we may occasionally get a hint as to the best means of treating the criminal classes in large cities from the English, who have a great deal of this sort of work to do, and consequently have great experience as to the most effective ways of doing it. Certain changes in the existing laws are now under discussion in England, and the London *Times* urges that there should be a change in the direction of *placing under the constant supervision of the police those who have been convicted under certain circumstances or a certain number of times.* The ground taken is, that it is only an act of leniency to such persons, by no means their right, that they are suffered to be at large at all, and the law is entitled to see that they do not abuse its indulgence. The *Times* argues that whenever a crime is committed under circumstances which make it probable that it is the act of a professional criminal, any one of these men under surveillance might fairly be called on to make out a *prima facie* case of innocence in respect of it. While now he has simply to show that the evidence of his guilt is not complete, and all the resources of his brotherhood are at his command for the purpose, he would then have to establish positive innocence, and success would but shift the burden of proof on to some fellow knave. We are inclined to think that under this last suggestion of the *Times,* the business might be carried too far; but we are of opinion that the idea of putting our professional criminals under constant Police surveillance is worthy of attention. Certainly, we agree with our London contemporary, that it is a shame to modern society that the term "professional" criminal should have a recognized meaning, and so whatever the result to the thieves and burglars, it is time that their present impunity should be withdrawn.

Capt. JAMESON has been appointed to the Police Inspectorship made vacant by the recent decease of Inspector LEONARD. The Democracy, who, for some time, have been apprehensive of the political complexion that might be given to the appointment, will be gratified at the action of the Police Commissioners.

The short season of Italian opera which MAX MARETZEK offers this Winter will open to-night with the "Sicilian Vespers." To-morrow night "Norma" will be offered, and, on subsequent nights, "Il Trovatore," "L'Africaine," and "Belisario." The list of *artistes* may be learned through the advertisement. We are pleased to learn that the prospects of the new season are very promising, as regards the sale of tickets. Amid the demoralization of modern days, it is refreshing to be reminded of the existence of the legitimate opera.

The fears about the deficiency of the ice-crop may be dismissed. By the close of this week over half a million tons of ice of excellent quality will be in store.

The Ex-Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, is now inclined to take less sombre views of our public affairs than he has heretofore indulged in. Ever since the downfall of the Confederacy he has been looking for the establishment of a great despotic government, in which the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen should be restrained by a military power somewhat similar to that which exists in France. Now, however, he holds that though the future of the country is uncertain, the prospects are hopeful. He says that all the country wants to restore its high prosperity is good government, and he has great confidence in GRANT, whom he describes as possessing the "rarest combination of elements of character of, perhaps, any man living." We are pleased to hear that this able and influential Southern politician is able to entertain more cheerful views of the Republic.

The gas companies of this City certainly need the overhauling which the Legislature is reported to be about to give them. The poor quality of the gas furnished to the City, its extravagant price, the inconveniences to which those who use it are subjected, and the horrible odors which at least one of the gas companies diffuses in the vicinity of its works, ought to be altered in some way. Of course we have not much hope of any reform through the Legislature, but still it is worth while trying if anything can be done.

"President" BAEZ, of San Domingo, has two agents in this country who are anxious that we should annex the Republic on the simple condition of assuming its debt. But there ought to be some means of inducing these two agents to agree as to the amount of debt we must assume. One of them (Mr. FABENS) declares that the entire debt was on the 1st of January last only $500,000, including the depreciated currency of the country, which amounts to about $200,000; but the other agent (Mr. AUGENARD) states the debt to be from fifteen to twenty millions, of which some twelve millions are now due in London, and for the further security of which it is understood that the English creditors are urging a cession of the Bay of Samana to an English company. Before going any further in this matter, Congress ought to get all the facts about it, and especially ought to learn whether the Dominican debt we are called upon to assume is *half a million* or *twenty millions.* If we annexed it on the condition demanded, we should probably discover the debt to be fifty or a hundred millions, with no end to bogus claims.

The danger from John Chinaman as a voting and controlling element in the politics of our country in the future, was dwelt upon by several of the Senators who have taken part in the debate on the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution within the past few days. There is no doubt that if Chinese emigration were once started toward this country on a large scale they could very soon swamp us, and would certainly very quickly swamp the population of the Pacific States. China could spare us five, or ten, or twenty, or forty millions of people without missing them; and if even but a single million were to come over within the next two or three years, they would outnumber the population of all the States lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and would, after going through the easy process of naturalization, control their politics and their destiny. It is but little encouragement the Chinaman requires to come to this country. With all the disadvantages and disabilities under which they labor in California, tens of thousands of them have emigrated there within the last ten years; and the growth of emigration has been in proportion to the increase in the facilities of transportation. There are certainly dangers to this country from the Chinaman, and in time we will have to undertake the discussion of these dangers in earnest.

It is now stated that the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce have presented an address to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, urging the practical adoption of the principals of free trade in the United States. We fear the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce is not well informed as to the way in which matters of this sort are regulated in the United States. If they suppose that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has anything to do with the adoption of free trade principles in this country, he ought to have enlightened them on this point, as he probably did.

It is to be hoped that the Chinese, and the Hindoos, and the Persians, and such like *haythen* peoples, do not read the English newspapers. If they did, what would they think of such a horrible spectacle as is described in the London *Standard* when it says:

> "The Conservative chief (DISRAELI) has been marked out *for slaughter,* and may be regarded already in the light of a victim. A few short days and we shall see Mr. VERNON HARCOURT *trampling on the prostrate form* of the once proud leader of a great party, and *dragging his mangled remains round the floor* of the House, amid the *exultant shouts* of the Radical back benches, and the *gloomy terror* of the Opposition?"

In this country we may be sufficiently "civilized" to know that this is only a bit of "tall" writing of the highly figurative style; but, as we cannot suppose all the rest of mankind to be equally well informed about the manners and customs of the British Isles, what must they think of a country which permits such savage atrocities to be carried on right under the nose of the Queen?

The popular hatred against the Priests in Spain, is said by one of our correspondents there to be terrific, and there is no doubt that it will be intensified, if possible, by the attitude of the Pope toward the Liberal Party. It was a "mob of priests" who assassinated the civil Governor of Burgos in the Cathedral, and the popular fury was so aroused by the act that the place had to be declared in a state of siege. A couple of weeks ago an indignation meeting against the Papal Nuncio was held in Madrid, and the populace, excited beyond measure by the conduct of the Pope and the Priests, tore down and burnt the Papal arms, forced the Nuncio to fly, and went round shouting: "Down with the Nuncio!" "Freedom of worship forever!" They were only pacified by the appearance of an officer of the Government who declared that the powers of the Nuncio had been withdrawn. All these things look amazingly like some of the opening scenes in the great tragedy of the French revolution of last century.

One of the reasons urged in favor of the San Domingo scheme is, that through it we will "acquire Samana, one of the only half dozen harbors in the world in which the *Great Eastern* can ride." But then, as we don't own the *Great Eastern,* this particular argument is of less force than it would be if we did.

Galignani says that, through the efforts of Gen. DIX, Americans will, in future, be allowed to enter, live in and leave France without passports—a remarkable concession enough, considering the combustible character that attaches to some of our wandering citizenship. Americans are now free of most European kingdoms, with the notable exception of the Czar's territory. Russia, in respect of passports, is a most sullen and exclusive Power, something like China. But considering the good, neighborly terms on which we stand with the Russians, another little effort may get us an "*Open Sesame*" there also, and so help to bring them "out" and make them somewhat more sociable. We are brightening up our Chinese and Japanese and, as our hand is in, we should be happy to perform the same sort of [illegible] service for our Muscovite

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Answer of Greece to the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

M. WALEWSKI has left Athens on his return to this city. He is the bearer of a satisfactory reply from the Greek Government on all points to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Navy to be Remodeled—Meeting of the Cortes.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Admiral TOPETE, Minister of the Marine, has issued general orders for the remodeling of the Spanish navy.

Only one of the persons implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos has been sentenced to death, and his case will await the action of the Cortes.

The Constituent Cortes will meet to-morrow for organization.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Vigorous Opposition to be Carried on in Parliament.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Conservatives are making preparations to carry on a vigorous opposition in Parliament. Lord CAIRNS will replace the Earl of Malmesbury, as their leader in the House of Lords.

Mr. GLADSTONE proposes to abolish the University tests.

FRANCE.

The Charge of Bribery against Paris Journals.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Press of this city deny with much indignation the truth of the assertion made by M. BISMARCK's organ in Berlin, to the effect that they have been bribed by the Prussian Government.

PRUSSIA.

An American Financial Agency at London.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The *Gazette of the Bourse* of this city, speaking of the proposed establishment of an American financial agency at London, by Secretary MCCULLOCH, at the expiration of his term of office, hails his advent as a guarantee against repudiation, and a promise of development for the commerce of Europe and the United States.

CUBA.

More Political Arrests—Volunteer Recruiting.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Arrests continue to be made. Last night the Police searched several houses. Recruiting for the volunteer service is going on briskly. Two companies of regulars have left Matanzas for Macagua to suppress the disturbances there. The Vuelta and Abajo region continues quiet.

Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, Gov. GARDNER and Gen. CASSIDY arrived to-day from New-York in the steamer *Morro Castle*.

Spread of the Insurrection—Telegraph Lines Cut.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Intelligence has been received that a party of insurgents lately took possession of the town of Eucrucijada, at the junction of the Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroads. Troops were immediately dispatched from Sagua la Grande by train to attack them. The insurgents have cut the telegraph lines between Sagua la Grande and Villa Clara.

The *Prensa* reports the appearance of a second body of insurgents, numbering three hundred, in the jurisdiction of Guines and Cara Hatas, seven leagues from Sagua la Grande.

The *Prensa* demands civil justice for the priests arrested and imprisoned on the mere order of the Bishop.

HAVANA, Feb. 10—Evening.

An attempt was made last night to fire the powder magazine of Fort Puna. A person divested of his clothing and disguised with black paint climbed the outer walls for that purpose, but was discovered by a sentry, who shot and wounded him. He is now a prisoner.

The Havana journals in the Spanish interest are quarreling among themselves on questions of policy, advocating widely distinct systems and measures. A violent article has appeared in the *Voce de Cuba*, tending to rouse passions, create general panic and bring on excesses.

Last night a meeting of planters was held at the Palace. A resolution was adopted guaranteeing with ten per cent. of their properties the issue of a loan of $9,000,000 in greenbacks by the Spanish Bank, five per cent. of taxes to be devoted annually to the redemption of the same.

To-night a meeting of merchants was held at the Palace to raise money for the Government.

Exchange—On London, 15½@16½ per cent. premium; on Paris, 2½@3 per cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 24@23 per cent. discount; in gold, 4@4½ per cent. premium; short sight, 6½ per cent. premium. Freights firmer; small craft in demand for the United States.

Sugar—The market is advancing, and there is an absence of business for want of stock; No. 12 D. S., 8¾@9¼ reals.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber at 12 o'clock to-day, and was called to order by the President, THOMAS H. FAILE, of New-York. The report of the Executive Committee shows a prosperous condition of the agricultural interests of the State. The Treasurer reports a balance in the treasury of the Society of $17,677 96. On motion of Mr. WM. KELLY, a committee of three from each judicial district was appointed to recommend officers of the Society for the ensuing year, and to name a place for holding the next State Fair. After deliberating, the Committee reported the following officers:

For President, Samuel Campbell, of Oneida; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Thorne, of New-York; Geo. M. Brown, of Dutchess; J. Winne, of Albany; F. D. Curtis, of Saratoga; Jno. D. Hugerford, of Jefferson; Wm. M. Ely, of Broome; B. Fangell, of Livingston; Richard Church, of Allegany. For Corresponding Secretary, Thomas L. Harrison, of St. Lawrence; Recording Secretary, Benjamin P. Johnson, of Albany; Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, of Albany; Executive Committee, Alonzo B. Cornell, Ira E. Sherman, James Geddes, Milo Ingalsbee, H. N. Lockwood, John B. Way, Craig Wadsworth, and R. J. Swan.

Elmira has been selected as the place for holding the next State Fair.

The report was adopted.

Western Railroads—A Young Man Murdered by His Brother.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

An Omaha dispatch says Ex-Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, is at Lincoln, in the interest of the Nebraska Trunk Railroad, a connection of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. A strong combination is said to have been formed at Lincoln to control the land grants in favor of the Trunk line and Sioux City and Columbus route, and defeat the Omaha and Southwestern Road, which proposes to tap the Union Pacific Road, Eastern Division, at Fort Risley, Kansas.

Two brothers, named JOHN ROCKWELL and FRANK ROCKWELL, living near Plattsburg, Mo., got into a dispute about a horse last week, which resulted in the former killing the latter.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says a war party of Pew Dorcell Indians attacked several lodges of Bloods at Sun River Crossing, near Fort Shaw, on the 6th inst., and killed six, wounded four and carried off twenty-five. A detachment of troops from Fort Shaw pursued the attacking party but did not overtake them.

The Case of Whalen, the Murderer of D'Arcy McGee.

OTTAWA, Canada, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

WHALEN made a statement last night to the County-Attorney and the Police Magistrate, that he was present when Mr. MCGEE was killed, but did not fire the shot. Mrs. WHALEN visited her husband to-day, in company with his spiritual advisers. She is very much excited. The hour for the execution to-morrow is fixed at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. MCGEE had written a letter to a gentleman in this city, requesting him to visit WHALEN and say that she freely forgives him, as his punishment will be ample for the offence.

WHALEN is expected to make a speech to-morrow. He reads his prayer-book and Bible with great attention, and he is visited by the gray nuns.

An Excitement at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this evening a young woman named ANNIE O'NIEL was discovered in one of the corridors of the White House, moving towards the private apartments of the President. When asked what she wanted, she replied: "I am sent by God Almighty to kill ANDREW JOHNSON." She was taken into custody, when an old-fashioned double-barreled pistol was found in her possession, which, however, was not loaded. It appears that she had entered the White House during the afternoon, and concealed herself in the mean time. She was evidently laboring under an attack of insanity, which is said to have been caused by her apprehension that she would lose the entire savings of herself and sister gained in the Treasury Department during several years past, and invested in a better homestead for her family. This property she was notified yesteaday she would have to give up, because it was purchased under a tax title. She is now in the hands of the Police, and will be examined to-morrow preparatory to sending her, if need be, to the Insane Asylum.

The State Homeopathic Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The State Homeopathic Medical Society met again at 9 o'clock this morning. The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. WM. WRIGHT, of Brooklyn; First Vice-President, Dr. E. B. HOLMES, of Canandaigua; Second Vice-President, Dr. HENRY MINTON, of Brooklyn; Third Vice-President, Dr. E. P. K. SMITH, of Auburn; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. D. JONES, of Albany; Recording Secretary, Dr. H. M. PAINE, of Albany; Treasurer, Dr. W. J. SEARLE. Sixteen permanent members were elected. The Society decided to hold a semi-annual meeting at New-York on the second Tuesday in September. The Convention met again in the evening and after the transaction of some minor business adjourned *sine die*.

Oil Creek and Alleghany Valley Railway.

CORRY, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the consolidated railways of the oil region, known as the Oil Creek and Alleghany Valley Railway, was held to-day, and the following officers elected:

President, EDWARD F. GAY; Vice-President and General Superintendent, H. F. SCHWEETZER; Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. PHILLIPS; Directors, WM. G. FARGO, CHAS. H. LEE, WM. G. MOORHEAD, A. S. DIVEN, CHAS. B. WRIGHT and THOMAS A. SCOTT.

The Ship Templar Salvage Case Decided.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The ship *Templar* salvage case was to-day settled in the United States Court by an award to the salvors of $14,000, the estimated value of the ship and cargo when she went on Nantucket Shoals having been $370,000. This amount will be apportioned by agreement between the New-Bedford, Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company, and the owners and crew of the schooner *Proctor*.

The Murder of Ex-Senator McConnell in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Intense excitement prevails in Jacksonville, Ill., respecting the mysterious murder of Ex-Senator MCCONNELL. His son offers $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the assassin.

The Hudson River Ice Crop.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Detailed reports from up the river state that the entire ice crop of the Hudson will be harvested by Saturday. It is all of excellent quality, ranging in thickness from twelve to eighteen inches. Altogether about five hundred thousand tons will be stored.

Arrest of a Post Office Robber at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A German named GUNTHUER, who robbed a German Post Office of $10,000, was arrested on board the steamer *Australian* on her arrival and taken to New-York. Half the money was recovered, and the culprit confessed to the robbery.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Senate to-day refused, by a vote of 23 to 6, to concur with the House on the interest question, and passed the bill to allow parties to legally fix the rate of interest.

Death of a Boston Bank President.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

JAMES G. CARNEY, President of the National Bank of Mutual Redemption, died to-day.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—The Republican State Convention, held at Lansing to-day, renominated Hon. T. M. COOLEY for Judge of the Supreme Court, and JAMES H. MCGOWAN, of Coldwater, received the nomination of Regent of the State University.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—This morning a building on West Harrison-street was destroyed by fire, and several adjoining structures were injured. The loss is estimated at about $8,000.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—A man named Hastin hung himself at Haysville to-day.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 19.—In Convention to-day at Middletown, STEPHEN W. KELLOGG, of Waterbury, was nominated by the Republicans for Congressman from the Second District of this State.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The elections in Chemung County yesterday, for town officers, resulted the same as last year, viz., the election of four Republican and seven Democratic Supervisors.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To provide for the rebuilding of the bridges over the Erie Canal in Giddes, Onondaga County.

By Mr. HUBBARD—To authorize the construction of bridges across the Chenango Canal at Eastville and Sherburne.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To provide for draining the lands in Goshen, Orange County. Also, for the appointment of an Assistant District-Attorney in Orange County.

By Mr. BRADLEY—For the better protection of the civil and religious rights of minors.

By Mr. PIERCE—To improve the Underhill-avenue in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CREAMER—To amend the act to simplify and abridge the practice of pleadings in the State Courts. Also, to prevent the destruction of fish in Lake Mahopac.

By Mr. NORTON—Providing that the New-York and Harlem, Hudson River and Erie Railroad Companies shall not charge more than one cent per quart for freight for any distance on milk; the empty cans to be returned without additional charge.

By Mr. STANFORD—To encourage the construction of a railroad in Saratoga County.

By Mr. MATTOON—To incorporate the Oswego Harbor Cmopany.

By Mr. MURPHY—To provide for the completion of Union-street, in Brooklyn. Also, to provide for the completion of Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn. Also, to provide for the completion of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. Also, to provide for the completion of the Gowanus Canal, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To incorporate the Fulton Ferry Savings Banks.

BILLS PASSED.

Fixing the time for holding elections of Trustees in Morrisania, Westchester County.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To authorize an extension of the Clove Branch Railroad.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chair presented a communication from the Comptroller relative to certificates of soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. PALMER offered a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Bank Department for information as to whether any private companies or National Banks were receiving deposits as savings banks, and whether any legislation was necessary relative to the subject.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the report of the Special Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the affairs of the State Prisons.

Mr. CALKINS, from the Committee on the Militia and Public Defence, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Irish Brigade Association of New-York.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to define the powers of notaries public; also on the bill to prevent the carrying of concealed loaded firearms; also in relation to the appointment of guardians by Surrogates; also for an interpreter for Kings County.

Mr. WEED, from the Railroad Committee, reported adversely to the bill to prevent injury and loss of life on railroad cars, and in relation to uniforms for employes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KIMBALL—To authorize the Albany Union Foundry Company to increase its capital stock.

By Mr. TIGHE—Relative to the canal claims of PATRICK SULEY; also relative to the canal claim of NANCY MORRISON; also a similar claim for PATRICK O'HEARN.

By Mr. STUART—Relative to certain bounty moneys in Mansfield, Cattaraugus County.

By Mr. ROOD—To continue the corporate existence and powers of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad Company.

By Mr. PATRICK—For the further protection of the merchants in the City of Elmira.

By Mr. PEARSALL—Relative to the assessment of highway labor in Sherburne, Chenango County. Also, to amend the charter of the village of Cortlandt; also, to suppress intemperance, and regulate the general laws with reference to the sale of liquors.

By Mr. HEGEMAN—To regulate the taking of fish from the ponds in Ulster County.

By Mr. GOULD—To better regulate the sanitary condition of all animals.

The bill provides that every car for carrying stock shall have attached to it a water-tight trough, which shall be filled with fresh water three times every twenty-four hours; that all animals must be unloaded every twenty-four hours for rest and f eding.

By Mr. CHASE—To provide for the more efficient repairs of the canals, by conferring additional powers on the Canal Commissioners and the agents employed for maintaining unobstructed navigation.

By Mr. BALMER—Limiting the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Buffalo.

By Mr. RICH—For the relief of LUCY PICKARD and others.

By Mr. BENDER—To incorporate the American Dry Goods Company, naming as the first corporators HENRY B. FAIRMAN, JOHN F. CLARK, THOMAS E. SNYDER and ALBERT L. THOMAS; capital stock, $3,000,000.

By Mr. WALKER—To amend the charter of Leroy.

By Mr. SMITH—To provide for a further endowment of Genessee College.

By Mr. CARPENTER—To authorize the raising of moneys in the village of Morrisville. Also, for the benefit of the Union School at Hamilton.

By Mr. KILHAM—To encourage the organization of town agricultural societies.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—To authorize Rochester to raise $138,000 to erect a new school-house in the First Ward. Also, to consolidate the laws relative to Rochester.

By Mr. WHALEN—In relation to the storage and keeping of combustible material in the City of New-York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To authorize the election of Police Commissioners in the City of New-York. Also, regulating appeals from Surrogates' fees.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To authorize the electors of New-York at the charter election of 1869, to vote for four Police Commissioners.

The provisions of this bill are the same as those in the Assembly bill No. 65, relative to the City of Syracuse.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To incorporate the Fulton Ferry Savings Bank, naming as first corporators JACOB VOORHES, PETER COUTANT, CHAS. W. LOW, and others.

By Mr. FREAR—To provide for filling in an extension of West-street, and the erection of a basin at the north end of the Battery.

By Mr. RICHMOND—To close all that part of Avenue A, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, in New-York City.

By Mr. IRVING—To authorize the Third-avenue Railroad to extend its tracks through Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue, to Sixty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, from Third-avenue, through Astor-place, to the easterly side of Broadway; also, along Chambers-street, from Chatham to Broadway.

By Mr. WHALEN—To authorize the Dry Dock Railroad Company to extend their tracks along Twelfth, Greenwich, Washington and Christopher streets to the North River; also, returning along the latter streets, through West, Eleventh, Seventh-avenue, to West Twelfth-street; also, along Tenth-street, from Avenue D to the East River.

By Mr. FARLEY—To allow WM. H. MAPES to surrender his canal repair contract.

By Mr. STEVENS—To enable the Wright Settlement Cemetery of Oneida County to acquire a title to lands.

By Mr. SUMMERS—To authorize Syracuse to take stock in the Northwestern Railroad Company.

By Mr. DAVIS—To incorporate the Olive Branch Division of the Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. LYON—To amend the laws relative to practice and pleadings in the Courts of the State. Also, relative to the Surrogate's Court of Orange County.

By Mr. LASHER—Relative to abandoned canals.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the charter of the village of Pulaski.

By Mr. PEARSALL—To amend the charter of Flushing.

By Mr. GLEASON—Relative to highways in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County.

By Mr. SKEELS—To provide for the construction of a stone wall along the Erie Canal in Middleport.

By Mr. HOWARD—To amend the laws relative to the Capital Police District.

By the SPEAKER—Relative to elections in Milton, Saratoga County.

By Mr. HOYT—To improve the Palmer Falls water power in Saratoga County.

By Mr. CONANT—To provide for more thorough instruction in our language, and in the rules of law governing ordinary business transactions. Also to incorporate the Medora Hook and Ladder Company, of Richmond County. Also to raise money for road purposes in Westchester County.

By Mr. HOYT—For relief of D. H. POTTER.

By Mr. MILLER—To change the name of the Downs Manufacturing Company, of Senaca Falls.

By Mr. HODGES—Relative to the Keeper of the County Court-house in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CULLEN—To regulate salaries of employes or officers of Kings County.

By Mr. TOWER—For relief of the Brooklyn and Winfield Railway Company.

By Mr. ALLABEN—To fix terms of office for Kings County Constables.

By Mr. MOSELY—To authorize the construction of a railroad on Washington and other streets in Brooklyn, N. Y.

By Mr. ALLABEN—To amend the Revised Statutes by providing that every instrument required by any person may be subscribed by the agent. Also relative to the Hudson-avenue Railroad Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. IRVING—*Whereas*, It has pleased an overruling Providence to remove from this life the late Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, whose great abilities commanded our respect, whose warm and tender sympathy with human suffering so merited our admiration; therefore,

Resolved, That we realize in his death the loss to the State and country of a profound jurist of eminent legal talent and oratorical power.

Resolved, Also, that we enter upon the Journal of the House this record of our respect for his memory, and honor for his great and unrivaled excellencies of character and intellect, and that out of respect to his memory the House adjourn at noon to-day. Carried.

Mr. CALKINS, from the Military Committee, presented a resolution in favor of giving the Cornell University such ordnance stores, camp and garrison equipage as may from time to time be necessary for the instruction of pupils in military tactics. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To confirm the title of SAMUEL E. SIMONDS to certain lands in Brooklyn. Adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESTPHALIA AND ST. LAURENT.

The steamships *Westphalia*, from Hamburg, Jan. 27, and Havre, Jan. 30, and the *St. Laurent*, from Havre, Jan. 28, and Brest, Jan. 30, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later, by three days, than that previously at hand. Capt. TRAUTMANN, of the *Westphalia*, and Capt. LEMAIRE, of the *St. Laurent*, will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The Paris Conference—Full Text of the Protocol.

From the Levant Herald, Jan. 20.

Justly concerned for the dangers which may result from the breach of relations between Turkey and Greece, the Powers who signed the Treaty of 1856 have come to an understanding to make up the quarrel which has arisen between the two States, and, with this view, have authorized their representatives at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of the French to meet in Conference. After careful consideration of the documents exchanged between the two Governments, the Plenipotentiaries have agreed to regret that, yielding to impulses by which its patriotism has misled it, Greece has given grounds for the complaints preferred by the Porte in its ultimatum addressed on Dec. 11, 1868, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of the Hellenes. It is, in fact, beyond doubt that the principles of the laws of nations require of Greece, as of all other nations, not to permit the recruitment of bands on its territory, nor that ships should be armed in its ports, for the purpose of attacking a neighboring State. Persuaded, besides, that the Cabinet of Athens cannot misunderstand the thought which inspires this appreciation on the part of the protecting Powers of Greece, as on that of the other Powers who signed the treaty of 1856, the Conference declares that it is incumbent on the Hellenic Government to observe for the future in its relations with Turkey the rules of conduct which are common to all Governments, and thus to comply with the demands preferred by the Porte as regards the past by at the same time reassuring it for the future. Greece should, therefore, for the future abstain from favoring or tolerating the formation, within its territory, of all bands meant to act against Turkey, and should take the necessary measures to prevent the armament in its ports of vessels intended to aid, in whatever manner, any attempt at insurrection within the possessions of His Majesty the Sultan.

As regards the private damage incurred by Ottoman subjects, the Cabinet of Athens in no way contests the right of Turkey to recover judicially whatever compensation may be due, and Turkey on its side having accepted the jurisdiction of the Hellenic tribunals, the Plenipotentiaries do not consider themselves called on to investigate crimes, nor to discuss complaints preferred on this point. As to the demand of the Sublime Porte which concerns the return home of the Turkish subjects who have taken refuge on Greek territory, the Conference takes note of the declarations made by the Cabinet of Athens in its note of Dec. 9, and is convinced that it will, so far as depends upon it, facilitate the departure of such of the Cretan families as may wish to return to their country.

The Conference cannot doubt that in presence of the unanimous expression of the opinion of the Plenipotentiaries on the points submitted for their consideration, the Hellenic Government will at once reconcile its acts with the principles which have now been recalled to its recollection, and that the complaints expressed in the ultimatum of the Sublime Porte will be definitely removed.

This declaration will without delay be brought to the knowledge of the Cabinet of Athens, and the Plenipotentiaries feel convinced that the Sublime Porte will abandon the measures announced by it as the result of a rupture of diplomatic relations.

A final sentence concludes with the expression of a hope that friendly relations may soon be reestablished between the two States.

THE SMEDICK MURDER.

John Real Convicted of the Murder of Officer Smedick—The Culprit Sentenced to be Hanged—The Assassination of Government Witnesses Threatened.

The trial of JOHN REAL for the murder of Officer SMEDICK, commenced yesterday at 11 A. M., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD, a jury having been secured the day before. After the first witness for the prosecution was sworn, but before he began his testimony, Judge BARNARD called attention to the fact that it had come to the knowledge of the officers of the law and the Court, that some of the witnesses for the prosecution had received notice that if they testified in this case, they would be assassinated before leaving the building. He called upon the up-town crowd to remember that this thing was known to the authorities, and that any such acts on their part would result in demonstrating that violence could not prevail in this Republican Government.

The first witness called for the prosecution was EDWARD CARPENTER, who testified as follows:

I reside in Wayne County, Penn.; passed up First-avenue near half-past ten, near Thirty-second-street, on the night of July 23; saw a man standing behind a coal-box, on the north side of Thirty-second-street; after passing him met a policeman walking close up to the houses; when he had passed the policeman about twenty feet, he heard a shot; saw the officer apparently on one knee, and the prisoner standing over him, and saw him shoot again; saw the pistol in the prisoner's hand, and saw the flash from the revolver.

[Here Judge Stewart said there was no question about the identity of the prisoner.]

Cross-examined—The Court charged in relation to cross-examination of the witness as to what he had been doing for a week previous, that it was unimportant, to which counsel excepted. The coal-box was near the corner, but could not say whether it was on Thirty-second-street or in the avenue; thinks it was on the avenue; in about an hour after the shooting, heard two or three men talking of the murder; one said, "He'll swing, won't he?" the other answered, "He hadn't ought to, for he had been after him for some time, and he got what he deserved;" after that he went toward the river and crawled into a wood-pile, where he remained until morning; met with an officer, to whom he communicated his knowledge, and the officer took him to the Station-house; at the time the officer and accused were in contact he heard no words pass between them.

Redirect—Witness was going up the avenue and the Police officer was coming down; has no doubt the box was on Thirty-second-street, the man who stood behind it, stood up straight, and appeared to have his vest unbuttoned and his hands apparently crossed on his breast.

By Judge Stewart—Could not say if it was moonlight or starlight, or whether it was cloudy or clear; knows the gas was burning; the officer was a good-sized man; could not say whether his coat was buttoned or not; he passed the man at the coal-box as he would pass any other man, the man saying or doing nothing to him; he passed up the avenue on the west side, and the box was on the north side of Thirty-second-street.

Officer James Meade—Was on duty on the night of the murder in Thirty-second-street, between First and Second avenues; heard two shots about First-avenue; went in that direction and met the prisoner coming toward him; told him to stop; prisoner told him to go away or he would shoot him; grabbed for him and he got away; followed him up Thirty-second-street, through an alleyway into Thirty-third-street, and then through Second-avenue into to Thirty-fourth-street, where he arrested him; on arresting him he asked him what he had done; the prisoner answered he had shot Smedick; at the station prisoner told the Captain and Sergeant that he had shot Smedick; he was then asked if the officer was dead, and he answered that if he was not dead it was not his (the prisoner's) fault; saw the deceased's pistol taken from him; his wounds were in the back and head.

Henry Beekman, No. 569 First-avenue, about a block above Thirty-second-street—Was a grocer's clerk, and standing at his door about half-past ten, saw the officer pass down on the west side toward Thirty-second-street; as the policeman got near Thirty-second-street he saw a man come from behind a coal-box and fire at the officer; at the first shot the officer turned a little around, and at the second shot he fell; after falling, a third shot was fired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phelps—His store was between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, two doors from Thirty-third-street; the officer spoke to him in passing, and then went on slowly toward Thirty-second-street; watched the officer until he was shot; the coal-box was right on the corner of Thirty-second-street; saw the pistol fired three times; did not see the man who fired until the firing of the first shot; didn't know whether anything took place or not between the officer and the man who fired before the firing of the shot; after the shooting he saw the man who did it run around the corner into Thirty-second-street, toward Second-avenue; didn't see any person run up the avenue at the time the shots were fired; knew Smedick; he was always on that post; remained at the door about five minutes after the firing, and then went in and remained all night; spoke to no one about it until a policeman came in the next morning about eight o'clock to inquire if he had seen anything; several persons were in the store that morning, and his employer was there also, none of whom spoke about it, and he spoke to none of them about it before the officer; don't know the name of the officer who came to him, but identified him in Court; was then taken to the Station-house and sworn, and there told the same story as now; the shots were fired directly the one after the other; he saw the policeman all the time until he got to the corner of Thirty-second-street; had seen the prisoner around his neighborhood before that night; did not see him go down the avenue after the policeman that night; did not see him that night.

Daniel Maskell—Knows Real for five or six years; saw him that night in William Sheas' dining-saloon, corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street; does not know the time; did not see him elsewhere that evening.

John Hyland described the position of the coal-box, the firing of the shots, and identified the prisoner as the man who shot; could not see Smedick; witness came out of the front door of the liquor store corner Thirty-second-street and First-avenue; heard the shot and came directly out on Second-avenue; saw the man fire one shot, and then advance and fire again; he then passed around the corner into Thirty-second-street with the pistol still in his hand; the witness followed him until he took the alley or hallway.

William H. McConnell, Sergeant, Thirty-first Precinct—Was in the Station-house, Thirty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue; deceased was patrolman.

This witness testified to news coming to the Station-house of the shooting. The Captain and a squad going out to look after the matter, and in the mean time the prisoner was brought in by officer Meade. Witness inquired who committed the shooting? and the prisoner without being asked directly, answered: "I did it—I tried to." An attempt by the prosecution to prove by this witness the condition of the officer's pistol, was ruled out by the Court. He then testified to the prisoner's pistol having five chambers empty and one loaded; he did not know if the five barrels discharged had been discharged recently; the pistol was a six-shooter; did not know who took the pistol from the body of Smedick, nor did he know who did so; the officer killed spelled his name "Smedick;" never learned from the deceased if there had been any difficulty between prisoner and him.

Officer McKean testified to being on the ground about fifteen minutes after hearing the first shot; described the position in which he found the deceased lying on the walk; the pistol of the deceased was found in the hip pocket of his trowsers; he heard three shots; when he took the pistol from him he found all the chambers loaded.

Cross-examined by Judge Steward—Saw Real on Thirty-first-street, between First-avenue and the river, about fifteen minutes before the murder; saw Real and Smedick in the Station-house about fifteen days before; Real had marks of violence then; Smedick had none; Smedick had brought Real in on that occasion with the assistance of another officer. The attempt to show the cause of Real's arrest on this occasion was ruled out.

Capt. Allaire—Was not in the Station-house when Smedick was brought in; went out on hearing of his being shot; on his way met Officer Meade coming with Real; went back and saw him safely in the Station-house; then went out again to make inquiry about Smedick, and on his return found Real at the bar; asked if he shot Smedick; the prisoner said he did, and added something like "I tried hard," or "it's not my fault if I didn't." This witness testified as to the condition of Real's pistol; did not know who took the pistol from deceased; did not remember his presence in the Station-house in connection with the deceased; did not of his own knowledge know of a difficulty between the prisoner and deceased. In answer to the question whether in speaking to him (witness) if prisoner (Smedick) did not speak in harsh and violent terms, he he answered that when he did speak of him it was in an official capacity.

Officer Philip Lambricht—Was on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue; testified to hearing the three shots; saw the crowd running in pursuit of a man toward Thirty-fourth-street; found the prisoner in charge of Officer Meade; asked the prisoner what he had done; he answered he had satisfaction and didn't care a damn; then asked who had satisfaction of and he answered, "Bourbon Jim," which was a nickname for Smedick; prisoner also said he "put three balls in deceased, and if he didn't kill him it wasn't his fault;" prisoner also made the same admission in the Station-house; thinks Sergt. McConnell and Officer Meade must have heard the same remark; on the way to the Station-house a friend of the prisoner came behind him and said, "Johnny, I told you not to do that, you have got yourself into a nice scrape;" the prisoner answered, "I don't care, I have satisfaction."

Dr. Beach testified to the wounds on deceased, either one of which was sufficient to produce death.

Ex-Judge Stewart then opened the case for the defence, in which he admitted the shooting by the prisoner, and death of Smedick thereby. The defence admitted the killing, but denied the circumstances attending the act. He would show the prisoner to be a peaceful citizen, never having had a word of quarrel with any citizen or any officer in the city or ward in which he was born and lived, save only this man Smedick. By him the prisoner had been pursued, hunted down and beaten unmercifully for no cause. The prisoner would be presented before them with but one fault; occasional drink sometimes carried to such an extent as to result in *delirium tremens*. This, combined with a deep sense of wrong committed against him by the officer, and meeting the officer accidentally that night, and the officer either renewing the assault, or, prisoner having a well-grounded apprehension that the officer intended to assault led to the shooting of the officer in self-defence. That if after all the evidence they should, address, this jury should believe that he was not guilty of murder, as indicted, but that he nevertheless was not quite justifiable in the act, they then could bring the crime within the definition of manslaughter in the second degree. The first witness then called on the part of the defence was Patrick Cogan, a Police officer, who testified that he knew the accused; knew that he was engaged in watching a vessel in the East River in July last; saw him on the vessel, and he told him he was watching it; saw a revolver with him. Adams knows the prisoner was engaged, in company with Real, in watching a vessel in June and July; had a pistol for that purpose. The vessel was the barge *Franklin*, seized for having an illicit still on board; he relieved me on watch the night of the murder; the vessel was at the foot of Thirty-first-street; was considered a faithful watchman.

Bernard McGill—Knows both prisoner and deceased; had a conversation about prisoner in July or thereabouts; witness was going up the avenue, and Smedick called him back; I told him I saw Real; he said if he was out he would have him back before twelve o'clock that night; witness asked why he did not make up with Real; that he (Real) had no hard feelings againt him; deceased replied, "No, I'll run the —— to death; I told this to Real and cautioned him to keep out of the officer's way; this was several weeks before the killing; knew of other difficulties between the accused and deceased.

John McDonough—Knew both prisoner and Smedick. The offer here by the defence to prove the causeless arrest and brutal beating of the prisoner by deceased, on the 8th of July, two weeks before the shooting, as tending in its result to create in the mind of the prisoner a reasonable apprehension of similar violence at the hands of the officer on his approach that night, was ruled out by Court, and ruling excepted to.

William J. Shields, No. 561 First-avenue: Saw both Real and Smedick that night; saw Smedick first; was going toward Thirty-third-street; about six minutes after Real passed along; witness went as far as the grocery from which the clerk testified he saw the shooting; saw the clerk at the door and asked him if he had any bread; I then returned to my store, and in about four minutes I heard the report of a pistol.

James Gerow, No. 1,403 Broadway: Saw prisoner the night before the killing on the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway; prisoner said on that night that he could not go over to his own place because they were after him, and they would put him out of the way; witness told him he had been drinking too much, that was the only trouble, and invited him to go along with him; they went some distance, when the prisoner grabbed him and told him he was all on fire; I thought he had the horrors, and told him to come in and take a drink, when almost immediately the prisoner said, "There they come after me now," and darted across Broadway; there was no one coming after him that he knew of.

Thomas Muchare saw the prisoner that afternoon and at six o'clock that evening; went up to Jones' Wood and went in to take a drink; the prisoner took a glass of beer and then laid it down on the counter, and said he wasn't going to drink any more with those fellows; prisoner went in bathing, and they found difficulty in getting him to leave the water; the prisoner acted very strangely, and wanted us to pull over to the Penitentiary so that he might see in what cell they were going to put him.

Patrick McCauley knows Real; is familiar with his habits for fifteen or sixteen years. Here an offer to prove his habitual habit of drinking, which lead to that form of insanity known as *delirium tremens*. This the Court ruled out, but would permit proof that he had *delirium tremens* immediately before the killing.

Defence then offered to prove the beating of the accused at various times by the officer, which was ruled out as being too remote.

Henrp Real knows the prisoner; was in New-York on the evening of the killing; about 10 o'clock at night, on passing down First-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, at that corner, he heard a discussion, and saw two men struggle; heard a shot fired and saw a man fall; the larger of the two men seemed to have his hand raised, and apparently having a club in it; after the first shot he saw people coming to the scene, and, not wishing to get into trouble, left and went down the avenue; he heard two shots fired in rapid succession.

After an eloquent and forcible summing up on both sides, Judge BARNARD charged the jury in substance as follows:

JUDGE BARNARD'S CHARGE.

Murder in the first degree was the killing of a human being with malice aforethought. The killing had been not only proven but admitted. To take the crime out of the statute of murder it was necessary to show circumstances tending to justify or excuse—or that the killing was the result of accident. It was for them to weigh the testimony tending to show a scuffle between the parties, and his place to state to them the law applicable thereto. If they were satisfied there was such a scuffle, and that the prisoner was in danger of great bodily harm at the hands of the accused, or believed he was in such danger, those circumstances would form an excuse, and reduce the crime to that of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Any doubt of facts tending to prove guilt or the degree of guilt was the property of the accused, and he was entitled to the benefit of it. If, however, no such excusing circumstances were shown, it was their duty as jurors and good citizens to find a verdict of guilty promptly. The responsibility was divided among them; the responsibility afterward came on him singly; and if they, as citizens were desirous of seeing the laws in this large City properly executed, obeyed and carried out, it became their duty as such to aid the criminal officers by every means in their power, by finding such verdict as the evidence will warrant. Unless the community is assured that they can find a jury to which they can confidently appeal, the laws must fail to be enforced and society resolve itself into a mob. Listening to no outside clamor, swayed by no considerations of sympathy either for the accused or his victim, they must render a just verdict according to the facts and the law. The guardians of the peace must be protected, and if they should decide by their verdict that they may be shot down with impunity, they ought to know it, so that they may seek some other calling where the risk is less. The jury retired at 8:35 P. M.

THE VERDICT.

At about 11 o'clock the jury came in and took their seats amid the profound stillness of the crowded Court-room. The Clerk having called their names, the usual question was put, and the foreman answered:

"We find the prisoner at the bar guilty of murder, and recommend him to the mercy of the Court."

The District-Attorney moved for sentence.

Ex-Judge Stuart thereupon moved to have the sentence suspended, so that the case might be taken to the appellate Court upon a bill of exceptions.

Judge Barnard said the motion must be denied. The verdict was as lenient as the prisoner, under all the circumstances, had any reason to expect. The sentence which the District-Attorney had moved, would be passed upon the prisoner there and then. But it would make no particular difference, because it must come at some time. The object of imposing the legal sentence then was mainly to convince the lawless of this City that the Courts are in earnest to prevent the commission of crime, and the only way to exemplify this is to visit prompt punishment. Entertaining such views he was reluctantly compelled to give the following

SENTENCE.

"The sentence of the Court is that you, John Real, be taken hence to the City Prison; that you be there confined until Friday, the 2d day of April next, on which day, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

A Police force of about two hundred men, posted in and around the Court, and when the prisoner was taken out, the doors were closed and guarded, keeping in the motley crowd which had remained to the last, including roughs, reporters, jurors, lawyer and Judge—and conveying an impressive assurance to the former that the Judge meant to be as good as his word, if any violence had been attempted.

The Funeral of James T. Brady.

The Committee appointed by the meeting of the Bar, held on the 9th inst., request that the members of the Bar attend at the late residence of Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, No. 124 West Twenty-third-street, on Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, to accompany the remains to the Cathedral.

Police Inspector Appointed.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning, and agreed in the appointment of Capt. WM. JAMESON, now in command of the First Precinct Police, to fill the position of Inspector rendered vacant by the recent death of the lamented LEONARD.

ESCAPE OF BURGLARS.

Three Convicted Burglars Make Their Escape—One Recaptured After a Sharp Chase—One of the Friends Held as an Accessory.

In our law reports will be found set forth the fact that in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, CHARLES SMITH, JAMES JONES and THOMAS MOORE were arraigned before Recorder HACKETT and a jury on a charge of having committed a burglary in the cutlery store No. 20 Cliff-street, having been arrested by the Sixth Ward Police while in possession of the $3,000 worth of pocket-knives stolen from the store. All three were convicted, JONES being sentenced to the State Prison for five years, and the two others for four years and nine months each. The convicts were subsequently handcuffed together and placed in charge of THOS. JACKSON, one of the Court officers, for the purpose of taking them to the Tombs. The officer followed his prisoners to the corner of Centre and Duane streets, when JACKSON states he was surrounded by a large crowd of men, all evidently friendly to the three convicts, who were lavish in their display of knives and pistols, at the same time using threatening language toward him. MOORE then slipped his hand from the handcuff and ran off. JACKSON then gave the other two in charge of some citizens and started in pursuit of the man escaping. He was joined by Detective DUNNE, of the Sixth Ward, and through the intervention of Assistant Alderman LYSAGHT, MOORE was overtaken and rearrested. In the meantime, the two citizens having temporary custody of the other convicts allowed them to go free, and the excuse is that they were intimidated by the mob alleged to have gathered around them. One CHAS. B. HIGGINS, of No. 66 Lewis-street, says that he saw a man named JOHN MCCARTY, who was arrested, hand something like a key to one of the convicts, who unlocked the handcuffs and thus set himself and companion at liberty. This MCCARTY was subsequently arrested by Officer DOLAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and he was arraigned before Justice HOGAN on a charge of aiding in the escape of convicts. Affidavits were made by Officer JACKSON and Mrs. HIGGINS, in which they recited the facts above given, and the prisoner was held for trial. The fact that three such desperate ruffians were given to the custody of a single officer, to pass with common handcuffs through a crowded street, though a common occurrence, is an exhibition of reckless negligence on the part of the authorities, and the matter should be rigidly investigated. It appears that the prisoner, MCCARTY, is a brother to the convict MOORE who was recaptured. No witnesses were introduced before the Magistrate to corroborate the statements made by Officer JACKSON.

An Alleged Bigamist in Custody.

Officer BARRETT, of the Tombs Police Court, arrested AUGUSTUS ADSHEAD, an Englishman, residing at No. 382 Washington-street, on a charge of bigamy. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN Miss NORA MURPHY, aged 18, and residing at No. 38 Vandewater-street, appeared as complainant. This young woman, who is of prepossessing appearance, stated that she had been acquainted with the accused only a few weeks, and that on Saturday last, the 6th inst., the ceremony of marriage was performed between her and ADSHEAD at the German Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Madison and Montgomery streets, by the Pastor, Rev. B. KRISSE. She had subsequently ascertained that she had been grossly deceived, as her supposed husband was already married to a wife from whom he had obtained no divorce. Mrs. JULIA ADSHEAD, a neatly-dressed woman, then told her sorrowful tale. She had been married on the 2d of February, 1859, to the prisoner, at the Great Wesleyan Church, at Lincoln, England. CHARLES EDWARDS, of No. 38 Vandewater-street, and his wife ELLEN were the witnesses to the marriage of ADSHEAD to the complainant, and the officer who made the arrest stated that the accused had voluntarily confessed having married both the women. The Magistrate remarked that the case was evidently a gross violation of the law, and decided to hold the prisoner for trial at the General Sessions in default of bail. ADSHEAD is a sugar-packer by occupation. He made the following statement: "I was under the influence of drink all last week, and God knows what I was doing." Both Miss MURPHY and the afflicted wife seemed completely prostrated by the wrongs sustained by them at the hands of ADSHEAD, and they excited the sympathy of all present. Mrs. ADSHEAD will probably return to England after the trial of her faithless husband.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Progress of the Printers' Strike—The Clothing Cutters—Sailors' Wages.

The book and job compositors on strike met again yesterday afternoon at Botanic Hall. Allowance money was paid to those to whom it was due, and reports of vigilance committees were brought regarding the state of different employing establishments with regard to hands. The question of a new coöperative society was discussed, and the meeting adjourned, hoping for a speedy concession on the part of additional employers. Those of the latter, however, who have not acquiesced in the new scale, seem to hold vigorously out against the strikers. Some are procuring female help, and others are enlisting clerks and other persons of miscellaneous pursuits out of employment, with the view of teaching them. A few are without hands, and purpose waiting until their old employes return at the late prices, rather than engage unskilled labor.

A meeting will take place at No. 68 East Broadway to-morrow evening, to take measures toward placing a Coöperative Printing Society on an assured basis.

EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

A circular has been issued by the Executive Committee of Employing Printers to the effect that many of the offices which the journeymen strikers claim as having acceded to their demands deny having done so, and that those which have given their adherence are but one-fifth of the four hundred and fifty in the City. The circular states that the mass of book and job compositors have not left their situations at the demand of the Union, and that the strikers number only from 150 to 200 men.

CLOTHING CUTTERS' STRIKE.

The clothing cutters now on strike for $24 a week instead of $20 and $22, as lately received, met again last evening at their headquarters, No. 10 Stanton-street. The following additional firms were reported as having agreed yesterday to the new terms: Devlin & Co., Hayes & Co., Max & Son, Levy Bros., Runk & White, Taylor, Ryno, Siedenberg, Schewab, Rindskoff Bros., J. Newstadler and S. Heber. It was resolved that the men in the establishments of Steinhardt & Adler, Browning & Co., and Stadler & Co. should make a demand this morning for a rise, and strike on a refusal being returned. Considerable discussion took place over points of detail, and speeches of mutual encouragement were made. The Union is in session every day, and will hold a mass meeting again to-night.

WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Workingwomen's Association took place last night at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY being out of the City, no speeches were made, and no reports were brought in. The evening was consumed in discussing the terms of a proposed act of incorporation, and the feasibility of changing the name of the Association to that of Workingwomen's Bureau. Nothing determinate was decided on.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.

The seamen on strike will hold a mass meeting this evening, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, for the purpose of organizing a Union and choosing officers.

BALLSTON SPA.—Artesian Lithia Spring Water cures rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, kidney and other diseases. The only spring water in the world that contains all the ingredients of the European and Saratoga Springs with twice their strength. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

B. W. MERRIAM & CO., No. 577 Broadway, announce to the public that no delay in the prosecution of their business will be occasioned by the late fire at their factory. Their stock is large. All orders for mirrors and other articles connected with their business will meet with prompt attention.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

A STORMY SUBJECT.—A man running off with your new silk umbrella. The place, however, to replace it is at ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO., No. 405 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Velocepedian Mania.

GREAT STEEPLE CHASE
BETWEEN
GREELEY,
DANA
AND
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A most amusing Cut representing the above will appear in

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

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Coughs and Colds are often Overlooked.

A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost ivariably sure and immediate relief.

An Indispensable Article.—DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR relieves the most acute pain in every form in a few moments and leaves no scar. Try it; 25 cents per box.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,

FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.

Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures of Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver and Nervous Disorders, Sleeplessness, and Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY's delicious food,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Copies of cures, including those of His Holiness the Pope, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., may be had gratis and post free. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 2 pounds, $2 25; 24 pounds, $18.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all grocers and chemists.

New-York State in Pocket Form.—Issued to-day, the Mercantile Agency Reference Book for New-York State, in pocket form, containing in neat and portable shape the name, location, trade, capital and credit standing of every trader in the Empire State. Specimen copies to be seen and terms made known at head office.

DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway, and B. G. DUN & CO., Albany and Buffalo.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Furs are now Selling at Ruinous Prices UNTIL [illegible] UNION-SQUARE.

[illegible] Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and its weaknesses. [illegible] Sold by druggists. S. G. WELLING.

[illegible] No. 389 Broadway.—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

PALMER—BARNES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. W. J. Budington, D. D., Rev. CHARLES RAY PALMER, of Salem, Mass., to Miss MARY CHAPIN, daughter of A. S. Barnes, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

PAUL—DEDERER.—At Piermont, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Augustus Todd, ABRAM C. PAUL, of Boston, to Miss ELIZA ELLEN DEDERER, of Piermont.

MOTZ—FRANCHI DE ALFARO.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, at the Hoffman House, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, FERDINAND MOTZ, of Bremen, Germany, to Miss MARIA DE LOS DOLORES FRANCHI DE ALFARO, of Havana, Cuba.

THOMPSON—RICH.—At Plymouth Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JAMES H. THOMPSON, of West Farms, N. Y., to SARAH FRANCES, eldest daughter of Ebeneser Rich, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRADY.—After a brief illness, JAMES T. BRADY, of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-law.

Solemn High Mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral to-day, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains, after the ceremony, will be deposited in the family vault under the Cathedral.

BRECK.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, LIZZIE G., daughter of William P. and Matilda W. Breck, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Funeral services at the house of her parents, No. 78 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Waverly, N. J.

BALDWIN.—At his residence, in Harlem, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1869, DANIEL WEBSTER BALDWIN, in the 33d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Baptist Church, in Harlem, 5th-av., near 126th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 11 A. M.

Troy and Montrose papers please copy.

BIRD.—On Monday, Feb. 8, JAMES BIRD, aged 65 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family and of his sons, Isaac and James H. Bird, also the members of Crescent and Greenwich Lodges, F. and A. M., Crescent and Adelphi Chapters R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 18th-st. M. E. Church, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORLEY.—At Buffalo, on Monday, Feb. 8, JOHN CORLEY, formerly a resident of this City, in the 27th year of his age.

COX.—On Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., ALFRED H. COX, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Henry and Amity sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday next, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COBURN.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869, SARAH LIZZIE, second daughter of James M. and Charlotte Coburn, aged 14 years, 3 months and 28 days.

Notice of the funeral on arrival of the remains.

DICK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, ROBERT HENRY DICK, of consumption, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, aged 28 years and 3 months.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 157 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FITCH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, AUGUSTUS DENNIS, second son of Dennis M. Fitch.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 52 West 49th-st. The remains will be taken to Troy for interment on Saturday morning.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, THOMAS WILLIAM, son of W. P. and Mary Fanning, aged 29 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, 4th-av., corner of Pacific-st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—Suddenly, at Lakeland, near Geneva, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, in the 47th year of his age, HERMAN T. E. FOSTER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FULLER.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, very suddenly, EMELINE GUILFORD, wife of Walter Fuller.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, Rahway. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 1 o'clock.

LORD.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, after a brief illness, JAMES COUPER LORD, Esq., of this City, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, the 12th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PIKE.—Miss ROSALIE PIKE, aged about 18 years, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at her late residence, No. 49 West 37th-st., where the funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend.

SUTHERLAND.—On Monday, Feb. 8, EMMA SUTHERLAND, wife of James Sutherland, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Congregational Church at Parkville, S. I.

STIKEMAN.—At Swartswood, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, of consumption, Rev. WILLIAM STIKEMAN, of the Newark Conference, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the M. E. Church, Lafayette, N. J.

THORP.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. JULIA ANN PARKER, widow of the late Henry S. Thorp, aged 67 years.

Funeral on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence. Trains at 11½ A. M. New-Haven Railroad. Carriages at Fairfield Depot.

WINDS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, EMMA R. WINDS, in the 11th year of her age, youngest daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Winds.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her late uncles, Wm. Forgay and Robert L. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 159 Clinton-st., near Grand, this day (Thursday,) the 11th inst., at 1 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATALOGUES AND GUIDE MAPS

OF THE
SIXTY SPLENDID
WEST-SIDE LOTS
ON 57TH, 68TH, 69TH, 70TH, 71ST AND 77TH STS.,
BETWEEN THE
CENTRAL PARK
AND
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17,
BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
CAN NOW BE OBTAINED
AT THEIR OFFICE,
NO 7 PINE-ST.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by all druggists.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, for the week ending Feb. 13, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY, at 12 M., WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 M.; closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE HAIR Cutter's Studio, No. 266 Broadway. Gentlemen desirous of improving their personal appearance through a neat, judicious and skillful cut of hair and whiskers, will do well to consult the inimitable. Shaving, shampooing, dyeing, &c. The best and most polite workmen only employed.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR, the best in the world. Sold by druggists.

THE CELEBRATED POOR RICHARD'S Eye-Water. To be had of all Druggists, at 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

No. 1,289, for the week ending Feb. 13, contains The Materials of the Universe, Fraser's Magazine; Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II., No. IX.; The Philosopher, Blackwood's Magazine; Personal Recollections of Lord Byron, Under the Crown; The Country House on the Rhine, Part XIII., by BERTHOLD AUERBACH, author of "On the Heights," &c., translated for The Living Age from Die Presse; [illegible] Part IV., Cornhill Magazine; [illegible] Spectator; A Lion's Ideas of Man, Spectator; The Devil Turned Precisian, The Leader; The [illegible] and Ambassador, The Leader; Notes on Pain, [illegible] Magazine; beside short articles and poetry. To new subscribers, remitting to the publishers for the year 1869, THE LIVING AGE is sent from the beginning of Auerbach's romance, (No. 1,277,) to Jan. 1, 1869, free of charge. LITTELL & GAY, Publishers, No. 30 Bromfield-st., Boston.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. [illegible]

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 52 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities, and is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to their new office in the "HOWARD BUILDING," NO. 176 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE, and continue to insure property of every description at the most favorable rates.

CASH CAPITAL....$200,000
SURPLUS Jan. 1, 1869, over.... 82,000

TOTAL ASSETS....$282,000

LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.

Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.

This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds. Apply to

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1869.

The annual election for Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 28 bonds, numbered as follows: 290, [illegible], 424, 410, 252, 192, 88, 560, 166, 328, [illegible], 446, 11, 416 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
I. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ISSUE OF "INTEREST CERTIFICATES" on the stock of this Company will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, and will be continued at that place until and including Saturday, the 13th inst.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111¾	112	5-20 Coupon, '67	109⅜	110
Coupon, 1881	113⅛	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	110	110⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	109⅝	110	10-40 Regist'd	102¾	102⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅞	114	10-40 Coupon	109	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅜	110⅝	Gold	135	135⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	112	112⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101½	101¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	109⅝	109¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO,

For the Negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND Commissioners will receive bids for the purchase, by them, of $30,000 of Jersey City Coupon Six and Seven per Cent. War Bonds. Said bids will be received until the 20th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected, as the Commissioners deem best for the interest of the City. Proposals to be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed "to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City."

HORATIO N. EGE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
F. R. BENWELL,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY. (CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1869.)

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000
CASH ASSETS - - - - - 767,000
LIABILITIES - - - - - - 16,000

☞ A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable 1st of April, in cash.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st of January, 1869.

The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

(50) FIFTY PER CENT. of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO C. SATTERLEE, President,
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand. By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Thirty-first semi-annual Dividend.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by R. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

OSWEGO, Feb. 3, 1869. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

In the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. The farm and premises formerly owned by Walter Fickett, deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, on the 2d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. The premises consist of about 200 acres of land, lying on the Hudson River, and within less than one mile from the Staatsburg Depot, on the Hudson River Railroad. The title is indisputable, and the sale is made by the executrix to close the estate.

For information, inquire of the subscriber, at the residence of James W. Colwell, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, N. Y., or of H. M. TAYLOR, Esq., at his office in Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. D. M. FICKETT, Executrix, &c.
JAN. 16, 1869.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, HARLEM PROPERTY.

99TH-ST.—Eight lots on the north side of 99th-st., 150 feet west of 9th-av., each 25x½ block.

100TH-ST.—Two-story and basement house and lot, on south side of 100th-st., in rear of the last-mentioned lots; house in good order; occupied by owner; lot 25x½ block.

100TH-ST.—Four lots on south side, commencing 75 feet west of the above-mentioned house, each 25x½ block; 100th-st. has main gate to Central Park, is graded and has the gas. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

Maps and particulars hereafter.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES and lots, at East New-York, by order of the executors of Robert Bilsborrow, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard House, at East New-York.—E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, six two-story attic and basement frame houses neatly and thoroughly well built, each 21x35; lots, 21x100; situated on New-Jersey-av. Also, one vacant lot on the corner of New-York-av. and South Carolina-av. The property is very accessible, being reached by several lines of horse-cars from all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries. Further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN NEILSON, Auctioneer—Store No. 117 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

BY JOHN NEILSON. SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, within store No. 147 Chambers-st., (by order of John Sedgwick, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Abraham and James S. Volk,) the stock of goods, consisting of groceries, liquors and store fixtures, safe and office furniture. Also, (removed for convenience of sale, from No. 444 Greenwich-st.,) a lot of types, type-metal, machinery, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 11 o'clock, at Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., household furniture, beds and bedding, glassware, pictures, fancy goods, pianos, safes, desks, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

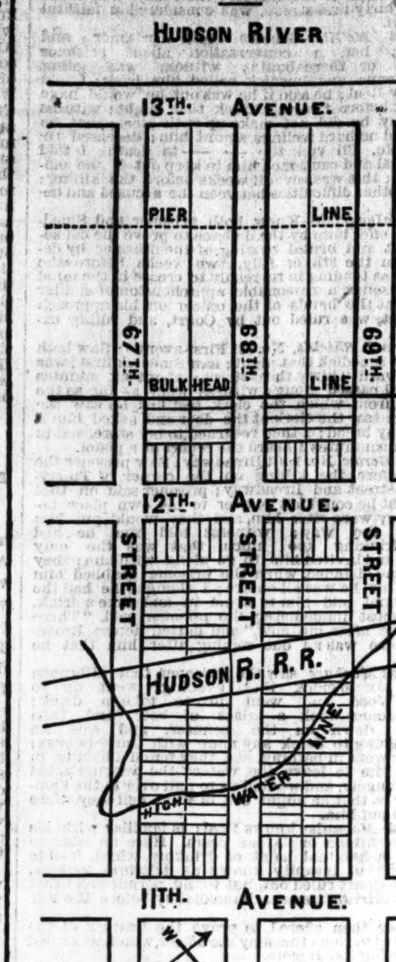
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

By Order of Edward De Witt, Executor of Sarah Talman, Deceased.



A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

150 Valuable Lots, BULKHEADS AND WATER FRONTS,

AS SHOWN ON THE ABOVE DIAGRAM.

ALSO,

THREE VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS, SITUATED ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF 7TH-AV. AND 58TH-ST.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock precisely, (immediately preceding the sale of the real estate,) will be sold 20 SHARES OF THE 6TH-AV. RAILROAD CO., 28 SHARES OF THE 8TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.

With the four bulkhead lots will be sold all the rights of WHARFAGE and CRANEAGE, and also all the right and title to the land under water, extending from the bulkhead line to the westerly line of the 13th-av., as established by the act of April 12, 1837.

The Sale will be Absolute, without any Reservation or Limitation whatever.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale. Balance on 1st April, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the deeds may be ready for delivery. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys for Executor, No. 88 Nassau-st.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—IN THE matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above-entitled matter, I will sell at public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the real estate salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following debts and other property:

A promissory note of Winchester Britton, dated Sept. 26, 1862, at three months, for $600 90.

A promissory note of Britton & Ely, dated Oct. 26, 1862, at two months, for $245 76.

A promissory note of Catharine E. Conover, dated Oct. 1, 1865, at four months, for $2,422, payable to and indorsed by D. D. Conover and duly protested.

A promissory note of Abel T. Collins, dated Nov. 7, 1865, at three months, for $475, payable to and indorsed by John Dearborn and duly protested.

Two promissory notes of C. R. Woodworth, each for $500, one dated Nov. 9, 1866, at two months, and one dated Dec. 5, 1866, at three months; and with these notes the following collaterals belonging thereto: 3,850 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company and 4,220 shares of the stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

A promissory note of Garret D. Clark, dated April 6, 1866, at three months, for $100.

A promissory note of Robert Renfrew, dated Oct. 27, 1866, at sixty days, for $205; and with this note, notes of Robert Renfrew, one dated Nov. 14, 1859, at four months, for $362 26, and one dated March 23, 1861, due March 30, 1861, for $45, and one dated Feb. 2, 1862, for $3; and the collateral for the debt of Renfrew, an invoice and bill of lading for a box, dated in 1859.

A promissory note of Oscar C. Ferris, dated Dec. 13, 1866, at one month, for $500, payable to and indorsed by C. R. Woodworth and duly protested; and with this note, 500 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company, the collateral thereto.

A promissory note of F. Allerman, dated Feb. 2, 1867, at thirty days, for $25.

A promissory note of James Donnelly, dated June 24, 1865, at seven months, for $512 93.

A promissory note of Erastus Plat, dated Dec. 8, 1865, at two months, for $155, payable to John Dearborn, and indorsed by him and S. B. Russell and duly protested.

A promissory note of S. B. Russell, dated Oct. 6, 1866, at three months, for $135.

A promissory note of J. Simpson, dated June 18, 1867, at one day, for $380 92.

A check dated June 2, 1865, for $400, made by Richard Taylor, and indorsed by A. Drake, Jr. and C. Drake & Co. and duly protested.

A check dated Aug. 12, 1861, for $150, made by Thomas Cummings.

A check dated July 3, 1865, for $350, made by William Johnston.

A check dated July 10, 1865, for $800, made by I. Johnston, and indorsed by William Johnston and duly protested.

A check dated Feb. 10, 1866, for $60, made by Walter Scott.

A check dated Aug. 17, 1866, for $1,000, made by George G. Mecklem.

A judgment against the Hoosac State Company in Supreme Court, Feb. 23, 1867, for $1,966 28, and with this the note of C. R. Woodworth, dated Dec. 6, 1866, at one month, for $2,000, being a collateral thereto.

A chattel mortgage made by C. R. Woodworth for $2,000, payable Jan. 9, 1867, mortgaging six horses.

A judgment in Supreme Court, March 7, 1867, against C. R. Woodworth, for $527 15.

A judgment in the Marine Court, March 2, 1864, against William S. Lyon, for $161 19.

A judgment in Supreme Court, Jan. 7, 1865, against Edward H. Betts, Thomas Burrough and James H. Lyon, for $503 93.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Elias Simmons, one Dec. 26, 1862, for $459 03, and one Dec. 26, 1862, for $1,092 28.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Henry Simmons, Sept. 28, 1863, one for $2,157 11, and one for $1,463 61.

A judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feitner for $336 77, and with this a judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feitner and J. K. Wardell for $673 66, being a collateral to first judgment.

A judgment in Supreme Court against John Cornish, Dec. 16, 1862, for $676 80.

A judgment against Catharine N. Sinclair for $208 75, date and Court unknown.

A judgment in Supreme Court against William Vouch for about $168 98.

Judgment against the following-named persons, the date and Court unknown: William Marsh for $639 72; E. Swackhamer, $546 83; A. B. Mortley for $629 49; Henry Stanton and William G. Chase for $1,000; George N. Mott for $1,360; Andrew Bachus for $50 32.

Claims in open account against the following persons: James Rosbotham for $636 34; Frederick Kuster for $80; C. W. Botton for $61 65; Watt & Keating for $69 24; A. Simpson for $1,418 95; G. G. Mecklem for $249 76.

A claim against Levi P. Rose, and with it two notes of Thomas W. Birdsall, one dated March 24, 1866, at sixty days, for $2,000, and one dated May 3, 1866, at thirty days, for $1,000, indorsed by Rose and collateral to the claim.

A claim against John Dearborn for $735 27, and with it two notes, one made by John C. Smith, due April 3, 1864, for $305, one made by Abraham B. Rapelyea, due Feb. 7, 1865, for $233 45, and a policy in Washington Life Insurance Company, on life of John Dearborn, for $2,000, held as collateral for the claim.

A claim against Evans & Cook for $402 48, and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by William F. Walker, due Aug. 15, 1866, for $313 25, and one made by J. E. Beach & Co., due Aug. 13, 1866, for $652 50, both indorsed by Evans & Cook.

A claim against G. R. Ellis for $400 02, and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by M. A. Levy, due Feb. 1, 1867, for $427 40, and one made by A. F. Levy, Due Feb. 1, 1867, for $30.

Also the following stocks:

6,000 shares of the capital stock of the American Tunnel and Silver Mining Company.

50 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company.

3,700 shares of the capital stock of the Hoosac Slate Company.

1,065 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Jersey City Oil and Coal Company.

2,660 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Mill Creek Oil and Coal Company.

400 shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Assignee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS, LYING BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PARK AND THE GRAND BOULEVARD, To close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:

57TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.

68TH-ST.—10 lots, south side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

69TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, 82 feet 6 inches east of the Grand Boulevard.

70TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 69th-st. lots, together forming a plot of 24 lots.

70TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 201 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

71ST-ST.—8 lots, south side, 254 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.

77TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av. This street is now being graded.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 70th-st.

Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 70TH AND 71ST STS., TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

EIGHT specially prominent CENTRAL PARK FRONTS. The title of the premises, being a portion of the HARSEN ESTATE, is unexceptionable, and a full abstract prepared by Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL: THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual convenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable for the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the City is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this City, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROB'T. I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 3D AND 9TH AVS. AND HARRISON-ST., TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—Five lots, situated on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the southeasterly corner of 112th-st.

9TH-AV.—Three lots, west side of 9th-av., 75 feet 9 inches north of 96th-st.

9TH-AV.—Eight lots, on west side of 9th-av., comprising the entire front between 97th and 98th sts.

HARRISON-ST.—Two two-story and attic brick houses and lots, situate on the south side of Harrison-st., 90 feet easterly from Greenwich-st., and known as Nos. 15 and 17.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH AND 12TH AVS., 130TH AND 142D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

12TH-AV.—Two lots on east side of 12th-av., 25 feet north of 130th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.

130TH-ST.—One lot on north side of 130th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the rear, 25 by 99 feet 11 inches.

9TH-AV.—Two lots on east side of 9th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 47th-st., each 25 feet 1¼ by 100 feet; on the southerly lot is a two-story and attic frame house; one lot with the two-story and attic frame house on east side of the 9th-av., 75 feet 3 inches south of 48th-st., 25.1¼ by 100 feet.

142D-ST.—Four lots north side of 142d-st., 400 feet east of 11th-av., each 25 by 99 feet 11 inches. Maps at office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 1ST-av. and 81st-st., by order of the heirs of Edward R. Jones, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the heirs of Edward R. Jones, deceased:

1ST-AV.—Three lots, situate on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 81st-st.

1ST-AV.—Four lots, situate on the northwest corner of 1st-av. and 81st-st.

81ST-ST.—Three lots, south side of 81st-st., 100 feet west of 1st-av.

81ST-ST.—Three lots, north side of 81st-st., 100 feet west of 1st-av.

For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 47TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

47TH-ST.—Two valuable lots situate on the southerly side of 47th-st., commencing 450 feet east of 11th-av. Each 25x100.4 feet. Terms at sale.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salerooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—Regular weekly sale of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, plated ware, fancy and dry goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves, good counters, &c.; also, rosewood pianos and mirrors.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of English and American illustrated books, &c., &c.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.

LEGAL SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court, Milwaukee County: The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler and others.

Under authority of a judgment rendered in the above-entitled action, the undersigned Commissioner will sell, at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, County of Winnebago, State of Wisconsin, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about eighty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-eight acres of land, being the balance of the 153,600 acres of land, more or less, granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line, I having heretofore sold about 64,312 acres.

Said land is situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates, or "scrip."

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

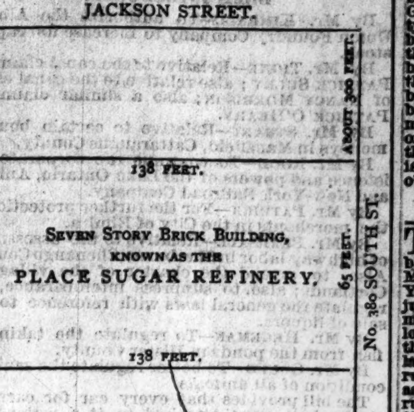
Amount of scrip used as previous sale is about........$1,295,905 45
Amount of scrip now outstanding is about. 504,094 55

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

JACKSON STREET.



DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND FRONT STREETS, KNOWN AS THE

PLACE SUGAR REFINERY,

With Valuable Water Front.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, February 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

SOUTH AND FRONT STREETS.—The valuable plot of ground, with 7 story brick building No. 380 South Street, running through to No. 326 Front Street, near Jackson Street, 65x138 feet, and known as the PLACE SUGAR REFINERY. The building covers the entire plot; is substantially built and calculated for storage or other business requiring strength, space and light. ALSO, the valuable water-right in front of said premises, with right of building out pier.

ALSO, lease of lot, with buildings Nos. 323 and 325 Front Street, covering lot 34x70 feet.

Possession on delivery of the deed.

A large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine Street.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE C AND 13TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE C AND 13TH-ST.—Valuable plot of ground, with front and rear buildings, with 5-story mill, together with 2 boilers, steam engine, 2 Burr mills, 2 elevators, pulleys, shafting, &c.; plot 91 feet 9 inches on Avenue C and 88 feet on 13th-st. Possession on delivery of the deed. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, VALUED AT $200,000.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, AUCTIONEERS, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 394 Broome-st., by order of Mr. ISAAC HERMANN, (Diamond setter and dealer in Diamonds and other precious stones, prior to removal to his new place of business, No. 19 East 15th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., opposite the new building of Messrs. Tiffany & Co.,) his entire choice and valuable stock of DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS and PEARLS, among which will be found some of the finest gems in the country, consisting in part of

One magnificent and costly Diamond Cross,
One pair fine Solitaire Earknobs,
One very large Solitaire Diamond Ring,
(formerly owned and worn by the Ex-Queen of Naples,)
One of the finest and largest specimens of a Straw-colored Brilliant, one elegant Gold and Diamond Snuff-box.

SOLITAIRE AND CLUSTER

Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls and Emeralds, mounted in Rings, Pins, Brooches, Ear-rings. Full and half sets Necklaces, Bracelets and Crosses.

300 KARAT LOOSE BRILLIANTS,

in parcels to suit the trade and private buyers. The auctioneers feel warranted in inviting an inspection of the goods, (which are now on exhibition,) with the assurance that never before has such a valuable stock been offered at auction in this City. Catalogues ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 44 HARRISON-ST. at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

HARRISON-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick-front house thereon, situate on the north side of Harrison-st., 32 feet west of Washington-st., and known as No. 44. The house is 35 feet deep, with a three-story brick extension. Lot 21x75 feet.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprise some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

23 Iron cannon, various calibres.
1,100 Field carriages and limbers.
190 Sets of artillery harness.
10,000 Pounds shot and shell.
45,000 Sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,200 McClellan saddles.
700 Artillery saddles.
2,000 Halters.
700 Saddle blankets.
6,000 Watering bridles.
2,400 Cavalry curb bridles.
2,200 Artillery traces and harness.

Persons wishing catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C. or Brevet Col. S. Crispin, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Jan. 25, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, of New-Brighton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, HIRAM VAN DUSEN, RICHARD C. BOSTWICK and GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who composed the late copartnership firm of Satterlee & Co., of said City of New-York, and who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. CROSBY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of February, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Israel M. Rosenberg, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

HORACE BEDELL, No. 21 Maiden-lane, City of New-York.
f11-1aw3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE S. WILCOX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore S. Wilcox, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1869.

FRANCIS M. WILCOX, Assignee, No. 60 Dey-st., New-York.
f11-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SIGMUND LILIENSTERN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sigmund Lilienstern, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court.—Dated Feb. 3, 1869.

SIEGMUND STIEGLITZ, Assignee.
f4-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BARNES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William J. Barnes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
f11-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT S. SCHUYLER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert S. Schuyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
f11-1aw3wTh

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE GRAHAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS McELRATH, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN STERN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM O'DONNELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES R. RICHARDS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY GERSTLE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. BREWSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John L. Brewster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja28-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SAMUAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Samual, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH and SPINGARN, Attorneys.
ja28-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LEWIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Philip Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja28-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN R. POST and THOMAS W. LADD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen R. Post and Thomas W. Ladd, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja28-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MEYER L. CHRISTELLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Meyer L. Christeller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f4-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT FEINBERG, MARTIN STEENBOCK and GUSTAV PESSELS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert Feinberg, Martin Steenbock and Gustav Pessels, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Assignee, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.
ja28-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW PANEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew Panel, of the town of Port Jervis, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869.

DAVID A. STEPHENS, of the City of Newburgh, Assignee, &c.
f4-1aw3wTh

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASA FARR, Jr., bankrupt.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of January, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Asa Farr, Jr., in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
ja28-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD WHITE, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward White, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
f4-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK S. HOLMES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank S. Holmes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868.

RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
f4-1aw3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OWEN KEENAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM GALEM, of New-Brighton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of William Galem & Co., formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS MILLER, of Orange, County of Essex, State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARTHUR BURTIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT H. HOVEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. HODGES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Feb. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. FAXON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FULLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin Franklin Fuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f11-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH KLECKNER and CHARLES KLECKNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jeremiah Kleckner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all the debts of said bankrupts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja28-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY L. CASE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry L. Case, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja28-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WHITTY HALL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Whitty Hall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja28-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANSFIELD YOUNG and SAMUEL G. STARR, individually, and as members of the late firm of John Phillips & Co., and the said JOHN PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mansfield Young and Samuel G. Starr, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f4-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK S. HOLMES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frank S. Holmes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f4-1aw3wTh*

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,288, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered, in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

LOST—ABOUT THE 27TH DAY OF DECEMBER last, a check on the Metropolitan National Bank for thirty thousand five hundred dollars ($30,500), No. 626, dated Dec. 23, 1868, signed by A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, payable to my order and not indorsed. Payment has been stopped and duplicate applied for.

RUSSELL SAGE, No. 25 William-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, FEB. 8, BETWEEN Canal and 11th sts., a medium-sized GOLD WATCH, with hunting case. Any one returning the above to No. 36 Union-square will be liberally rewarded.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 9 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA.....Feb. 13 CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6
UNITED KINGDOM.Feb. 20 BRITANNIA.....Mar. 13
INDIA.....Feb. 27 COLUMBIA.....Mar. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 9 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
T. LAURENT....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Mar. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Feb. 10 AUSTRALASIAN.Mar. 10
CUBA.....Feb. 24 RUSSIA.....Mar. 17
JAVA.....Mar. 3 CHINA.....Mar. 24
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $90, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
HECLA.....Feb. 11 | ALEPPO.....Feb. 25
ANGLIA.....Feb. 18 | CHINA.....March 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30 and 35
To London.....105 To London.....35 and 40
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....45 and 47
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....$15
St. John's, N. F., by } 40 St. John's, N. F., by } 30
Branch Steamer... } Branch Steamer... }
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROSAK,
Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$275 $225 $150 $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, on
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For freight, passage or other information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC
Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th inst. The usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance effected at 1 per cent. to one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than by any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will despatch their splendid iron screw steamship
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North river. For engagements of freight or passage apply to E. D. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. CLARK.....Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE.....Feb. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Feb. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
E. D. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CARIPOSA.....KIMBLE...SATURDAY, Feb. 13
ISLA DE CUBA.....CROWELL...SATURDAY, Feb. 20.
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE.....Feb. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Feb. 25.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents,
E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 58 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
CONNECTION TO MOBILE.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $30.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (LAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.
The side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE RESERVOIR.—Rooms, a suite of delightful front rooms, with private bath, and gentlemen's table, a large room with board, in the first-class house No. 16 Fifth-av.; references exchanged.

AT NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place.—A large front room, with Pimpton bedstead; dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST. (NEW NO. 112).—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor front, to let with board; also front room on fourth floor. House first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, to a married, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 125 East 47th-st.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-st.—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with private table if desired.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., (OVERlooking Madison-square,) a suite of rooms, to gentlemen, without board; also one single room.

NO. 147 EAST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, A south room, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO.,
Greenpoint, L. I. Office No. 120 Chambers-st., N. Y.
SCREW BOLTS, FORGED NUTS,
For strength and finish unequaled.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807. RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport, and all Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with Branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars attached from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
9 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, to Rome, Oswego and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad at 9 A. M. from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 9 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Monigomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
9:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Patterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:30 and 11:30 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BABB, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Genl Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey NOV. 3, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 73 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
CAPT. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RAPIDAN follows.....Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows.....Feb. 27.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DRAKE, will leave Pier No. 17 North River on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 in currency. For freight or passage apply to
PALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST pair of coach-matched carriage teams in New-York; sorrel and dapple gray; 16 hands; calls very long and full; 7 and 8 years old; sound and kind. Will be sold cheap, as being in this together, to any one in want of such a team this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Call at private stable No. 6 W. 56th-st.

A BUSINESS WAGON, WITH TOP, suitable for grocer, baker or express business, in good order, for sale cheap. Can be seen at No. 216 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY HORSE, SOUND and kind, 16 hands high, 7 years old, suitable for express, grocer or milkman. No. 417 East 19th-st.

TRUCK HORSES FOR SALE—SEVeral good horses and teams. Apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st-av., between 26th and 27th sts., City.

TEN HORSES FOR SALE—WARRANted sound and kind. Can be seen at No. 118 4th-av., west side.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
The property known as the
LORILLARD ESTATE,
containing 17 acres, running from 186th to 189th sts., with four of the
GRAND DRIVES
running through it.
The property is located upon one of the most beautiful spots on this Island, and can be purchased cheaper than any other large plot now offered for sale.
For particulars apply to
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

MAPS OF THE PROPERTY
OF THE
NEW-YORK HOSPITAL,
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION
ON THIS 16TH INST.,
CAN BE HAD
ON APPLICATION TO
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD
FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 13 Pine-st.
5th-av.—a number of choice lots below Central Park, including several corners; also Central Park lots, Madison-av., between 56th and 57th sts., and other eligible locations.
67th-st., near 5th, Madison and Lexington avs.
48th-st., near 5th-av.; 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
And a number of other Harlem lots.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, one or more of those superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., 22x65; lot 22x100.5 feet; parlors, front basement, halls and stairs all finished in hard wood. For further particulars inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises, or at office, No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES: 4 four-story and basement, brown-stone, high stoop, French roof, 20x50x102; Nos. 113 and 119 East 71st-st., near 4th-av.; built in the most substantial manner; location unsurpassed, being within a short distance of Central Park. Apply to the owners, M. J. MARTIN, No. 143 Bowery, and WM. DAVIS, No. 55 William-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, with adjoining lot, on north side of 30th-st., 200ft. west of Boulevard-place. Also, Nos. 324, 326 and 328 West 36th-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, the southwest corner of 33d-st. and 2d-av. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, 20x40x100.5. Furnace in cellar, basement in front finished in marble mantels, hot and cold water in every room, two water-closets, bath and stationery wash-tubs, all in fine order; possession at any time. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 51st-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 1 Livingston-place, northeast corner of 15th-st, opposite Stuyvesant-square; house 27.6x55; lot 27.6x97.
For particulars apply to ALLEN J. BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR BUSInees purposes, the house and lot No. 164 5th-av., a few doors from 22d-st.; the lot is 26x120 feet in size, and the building suitable for alterations into a first-class business establishment. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 57 Cortlandt-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., 22.8 front, 19.4 rear, 77 feet deep, subject to a ground rent of $2,000 per annum for four years; $15,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PLOT OF THREE LOTS, 25X75 each, east side 6th-av. Boulevard, between 129th and 129th sts., will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for at once. Terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 6 Pine-st.

O. A. BILLS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Yonkers, New-York Office, 174 Greenwich-st. Parties wishing to purchase or sell property, will find it to their interest to call on me. Money put out on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE No. 122 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; two-story, 25x103.3, covering the whole lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT ENGLISH basement house in 10th-st., near and west of 5th-av.; four-story brown-stone front. 18x64x5 block. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—THREE lots on 130th-st., and three on 131st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of A. CUMMINGS, 422 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AND LOT NO. 26 Division-st., about 25x85, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PLOT OF GROUND ABOUT 108X 102 feet, corner 86th-st. and 4th-av., for sale at $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Lafayette, three-story Mansard-roof brick house, 46x45; grounds 50x210; stable 20x22, three-story French roof; house contains 15 rooms; main hall 9 feet wide; wainscotted to second story with black walnut, portico and bay windows in cut stone; dining room on main floor; butler and refrigerator built in house; floors all deafened; hot air and ventilating registers throughout; two bath rooms, four water closets, burglar alarm and billiard room; built by day's work for present owner. Address Box No. 2,512 Post Office, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st., or No. 161 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 22x58, with extension, 12x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house east of Tompkins-av., or to H. B. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS —The three-story frame houses, filled in with brick to peak, with brick basements and sub-cellar, No. 2 Clarke-street, corner of Columbia, and No. 1 Clark-st. For permits, apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with about five acres of ground, at "Inwood on the Hudson," (Tubby Hook,) about ten minutes walk from the depot, having a fine inland and river view.
On the premises are a two-story and attic brick mansion, partially furnished, containing thirteen rooms, with bath-room, laundry, and convenient closets, gas and water throughout. Also a carriage-house and stable, chicken and cow-houses, a large garden, with a fine variety of choice fruit trees. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well shaded with forest trees.
For particulars and permits apply to THOMAS J. OWEN, No. 126 South-st., or EDWIN THOMPSON, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., a furnished house, containing 13 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; has about six acres of land, well, cistern, ice-house, (filled,) stable, garden stocked with most small fruits; very healthy location; fine view; half a mile from railroad station; rent $1,800 per annum. Apply to F. R. VAN NEST, No. 79 Beekman-st., or to J. EDGAR, Esq., No. 32 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND EXtension brown-stone front house, No. 307 West 52d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with furniture; it has a dining-room on parlor floor, with library room over it, and a laundry room communicating with kitchen; rent, $400 per month. Apply to S. WENDICY, No. 86 Beaver-st., or at East River National Bank, No. 682 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 284 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NOS. 105 AND 107 EAST 15TH-ST., 50x103.6, 140 feet east of Union-square, consisting of two dwellings, large three-story brick building in rear, carriage-house and stable. Inquire at Office No. 105, on said premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN SEVENTEENth-st., near 2d-av., a first-class three-story and attic high-stoop brick house, containing 14 rooms and in perfect order; rent $2,000 per annum, for three or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick house No. 15 Wayerley-place, suitable for business purposes or for a boarding-house. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 6th-av. Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. PERCY, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. ROGERS, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MAY, Mr. THORNE, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE ETTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Mrs. GAY, &c., &c.
The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.
NOTICE.
In order to aid the effect and give additional room for the Scenery,
THE GREEN CURTAIN ONLY WILL BE USED.
The curtain will be dropped during the Second Act, and during the Third Act also, in addition to the usual divisions of the performances. As these extra intervals will be very short, the audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," will be prepared with every attention to detail, immediately after the production of the present Shakespearean revival.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor.....G. T. REEDER.
Managers.....MORRIS & WALL.
This cosy and beautiful Parlor Theatre
WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 15,
WITH THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Consisting of the following Charming Artistes:
Miss ELISE HOLT
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And MISS WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE, JR., Mr. BERLYTL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &c., &c.
Miss BETTY RIGL, Miss EMILY RIGL,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
MONDAY, Feb. 15, Byron's Burlesque of LUCRETIA BORGIA,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIGL
in a favorite Pas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Prices of Admission—Orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; private boxes, $8 and $10.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
IMPORTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The Comic and Oriental Pantomime
KIM-KA,
VENTILATON, an eronaut, JAMES S. MAFFITT.
GRAND CHINESE BALLET.
A LAUGHABLE FARCE.
Mr. BURNELL RUNNELLS AND SONS,
Mr. and Mrs. VALENTINE SOVE,
HOFER'S TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
THE TAMMANY COMPANY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS; reserved, orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

IRVING HALL.
MLLE. JOSEPHINA FILOMENO,
the wonderful Violinist and Pianist of the Imperial Court of Paris, will give a
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1869, assisted by the following artists:
Signor GIGLIONI, the favorite Soprano.
Signor PAOLICCHI, Basso.
Mr. ED. HOFFMAN, Pianist.
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GRANT AND COLFAX.

(Continued from First Page.)

tert in the appeal. [Laughter and encouragement from the Senatorial side of the Chamber.]

Mr. BUTLER (persistently)—Does the Chair hold as a matter of order that the Senate can overrule this House.

[Cries of "Order! order!" from the Senatorial side of the Chamber, and encouragement from the opposite side.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I rise to a question of order.

Mr. BUTLER (without allowing Mr. FARNSWORTH to go any further with his question of order, and pushing his coat-sleeves up to his elbows, as if preparing for an encounter, and determined to hold his own in it, went on to say)—I do not understand that the representatives of the people can be so overruled. [Loud shouts of order.] I raise the question of order, Sir, that the decision of the Senate shall not overrule the orders and resolutions of this House, and I know that I therein speak the sentiments of the House, (turning to the members around him)—Do I not? [Conflicting declarations of "He does" and "He does not," and increasing confusion and excitement.] Now, Sir, he continued, addressing the presiding officer, who seemed overpowered by the impetuosity of the attack, and was silently wishing to be back again in the quiet and sedate Senate Chamber)—Shall we have this unseemly scene?

The Presiding Officer only answered that debate was not in order.

Mr. BUTLER (growing more impetuous and less respectful)—I am not debating it, Sir. No arbitrary proceedings will be suffered here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—If the gentleman is not debating, he will take his seat.

This palpable hit drew forth laughter and applause, which seemed to inspire the presiding officer with fresh courage to meet and resist the attack.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not debating. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (curtly)—The appeal is not entertained.)

Mr. BUTLER (in an appealing though by no means tender mood)—I appeal from that decision.

The Presiding Officer, deaf to all such appeals, again directed the tellers to go on with the count.

Mr. BUTLER persisted in addressing the chair.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether there was not a Sergeant-at-Arms attached to this body, and expressed the hope that if there was he should exercise his authority.

Mr. SHANKS inquired whether it was in order to call for the reading of the rules governing this body.

The presiding officer replied that it was not.

Mr. INGERSOLL, coming to the aid of Mr. BUTLER, said: I object to any further proceedings on the part of this body until that appeal is entertained and action had on it by this body.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The teller will declare the vote.

Mr. INGERSOLL—An appeal has been taken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—An appeal cannot be taken.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The gentleman from Massachusetts will resume his seat. [Great confusion and excitement.] The gentleman from Massachusetts will come to order.

Mr. BUTLER (defiantly)—I am in order, Sir. Mr. President, I desire the reading of the joint rule on the counting of the vote, which expressly states that a vote which is objected to cannot be counted except by the concurrent vote of both Houses. This House has voted that it cannot concur.

Mr. COVODE (encouragingly)—That is the point.

Mr. BUTLER—Now, I do not know any power that the President of the Senate has to overrule the rule and the resolution of the House.

The Presiding Officer, persisting in never minding Mr. BUTLER, again called upon the tellers to perform their duties under the cocnurrent resolution.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I object.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER—I can't help that. (Shouts of laughter.)

Mr. INGERSOLL—I object, and now the Senate can retire to consider that objection. [Cries of "Order, order," and great excitement.]

Mr. BURTON (aside)—The Senate is a very august body, but it can't rule here.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (jocularly)—Would it be in order to let us have peace. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER [who had not during all this turmoil taken his seat)—I again insist upon my appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The Chair has decided that an appeal cannot be entertained in this joint Convention.

Mr. BUTLER—From that decision I take an appeal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The Chair decides that in the same way. [Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. VAN HORNE, of Missouri, made a point of order, that after the retiring of the Senate, on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts, there had been no report made as to the action of both Houses, and that they coulp not proceed until a full report could be made.

Several Members—That is a good point of order. That is right.

The President (not minding the point of order)—The votes have all been counted, and a statement of them will be made by the tellers under the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DRIGGS—I move that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. BUTLER—Let us have the House to ourselves! [Laughter and applause.] I respectfully move, Sir, that the Senate have leave to retire. [Clapping of hands and manifestations of encouragement from the members surrounding him.

Senator DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. Everything except the execution of the joint rule of both Houses is out of order, and I demand that the order of both Houses shall now be executed.

Mr. VAN HORN—Mr. President, I demand a decision on the point of ord which I have made.

Mr. DICKEY—I desire to make an inquiry of the Chair whether it is competent for the Senate to decide a question of order in this Joint Convention.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—That is no question.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Mr. President, there must be some misunderstanding in reference to the question. At this time it is not generally understood here by the members of the House.

Senator DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. (Loud cries of "order," "order," from the opposite side of the House.) My point of order is—— (Renewed shouts of order.) Mr. President—— (Shouts of "order," "order," from the opposite side.)

The Presiding Officer declared that everything was out of order. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROWNELL, of Illinois—Mr. President, I want to know—and there are a half dozen here who want to know—what authority you have to deny the right of appeal in this Convention.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—We are proceeding under the concurrent resolution of both bodies, which has declared how this vote shall be proceeded with.

Mr. BROOMALL—But does the concurrent resolution prescribe who shall determine what is in order or what is out of order?

No response, except a knock from the gavel, was made to this question.

Mr. BANKS, making an attempt to throw oil on the troubles waters, asked leave to make a suggestion, which, he thought, would relieve the Convention from the difficulty in which it was placed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, saying that he wanted a free fight, and that if everybody was going to pitch in, they should all have an equally fair chance.

THE PRESIDING OFEICER—Objection is made. No debate is in order. The vote will be counted, according to the resolution.

Mr. BENTON (aside, but daringly)—You can't do it.

The Presiding Officer—Tellers will proceed with the count.

Objections were vociferated by several members of the opposition.

Mr. BANKS again essayed tranquility, but his words of peace were not listened to.

Mr. WOOD (impatiently)—Let the Chair do its duty. I demand a count.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President, I move that the Convention dissolve, and that the Senate have leave to retire. [Excitement.]

Mr. BINGHAM—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. WOOD—Go on with the count.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, who was trying to have order restored, went quietly to the Clerk's desk and suggested the course that should be pursued.

In the midst of all this turmoil and excitement, Senator CONKLING, one of the tellers, rose to announce the result of the vote. His first sentences were drowned in vociferous shouts of "No vote! no vote!" from the anti-Senatorial side of the House. The disorder was so great that the Speaker, for the first time taking any active part in the proceedings of the joint convention, rose and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any member who refused to obey the orders of the Convention. [This timely order was hailed with satisfaction, and greeted with approving signs and the clapping of hands on the Senatorial Democratic side of the House, and with a marked cessation of uproariousness on the opposite side.]

At last, after various interruptions, the result was announced, first by Senator CONKLING, and afterward repeated by the Presiding Officer, that, including the State of Georgia, GRANT and COLFAX had received 214 votes, and SEYMOUR and BLAIR 80 votes, and that, excluding the State of Georgia, GRANT and COLFAX had received 214 votes, and SEYMOUR and BLAIR 71 votes.

The Presiding Officer, after repeating the result, said: I do therefore declare that ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869, and that SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, having received the majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869. The joint Convention having accomplished the business which brought it here will now retire to the Senate Chamber.

The delivery of this bull was greeted with uproarious laughter on all sides of the chamber, in the midst of which the Senators drew their togas around them in spirit and retired from the hall, where they had suffered so much annoyance.

The Senate having retired at 4:45 o'clock, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, arose and offered a resolution in these terms:

Resolved, That the House protest that the counting of the vote of Georgia by the order of the Vice-President *pro tem* was a gross act of oppression, and an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House.

The Speaker decided that the resolution was a question of privilege.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that this House has no right to reflect on a coördinate.

The Speaker overruled the question of order, stating that the House of Representatives has a [illegible] but, he said, he desired to make a statement in reference to the matter which had caused so much confusion and excitement during the sitting of the joint convention.

Mr. CULLOM demanded that before the Speaker should make his statement the lobbies of the House should be cleared.

The Speaker directed that persons who were not privileged should retire from the floor.

The Speaker then said that on account of the lateness of the hour, the Chair desires to progress with the business, and if there be no objection the Chair will now make a brief statement in reference to the question. The Chair desires to submit the history of the rule, the apparent conflict with which has produced the excitement in the joint Convention of the two Houses. By the Constitution of the United States, the President of the Senate presides over the joint Convention to count the electoral votes for President and Vice-President. The Constitution proceeds no further than to say that the votes shall be presented by him and counted, and that the person who receives a majority of the votes for President shall be declared elected President; and so also for Vice-President. On the 6th of February, 1865, the two Houses of Congress adopted the twenty-second joint rule in order, as far as possible, to prevent scenes like those which have occurred in the recent joint Convention. The Speaker here read the rule and continued: If this rule had stood alone it would have followed inevitably that if any objection were made to the counting of the vote from any State, the two Houses should meet in their respective chambers, and, without debate, decide the question. A few days since, however, the same body which enacted this joint rule saw fit to enact another concurrent resolution covering the ground covered by the twenty-second rule. It was adopted in both branches with direct reference to the twenty-second joint rule, and the Chair supposes, though not himself a lawyer, that it is one of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence that when there are two statutes bearing upon any question which is impossible to be reconciled, the latter statute must have the prevailing force. If both can be reconciled they may both stand. The same body which enacted the twenty-second rule, adopted by yeas and nays, in both branches, a concurrent resolution, the preamble to which has been overlooked in the feeling that has grown up in the joint Convention. In the opinion of the Speaker this concurrent resolution took the subject of the vote of Georgia out of the twenty-second rule, and the Chair thinks it was so intended to be taken out. The preamble reads as follows:

Whereas, The question whether the State of Georgia has become and is entitled to representation in the two Houses of Congress, is now pending and undetermined, &c., therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives concurring, That on the assembling of the two Houses, on the second Wednesday in February, 1869, for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, as provided by law and the joint rules, if the counting or omitting to count the electoral votes of any that may be presented, as of the State of Georgia, shall not essentially change the result in that case, they shall be reported by the President of the Senate in the following manner: Were the votes presented, as of the State of Georgia, to be counted the result would be —— votes for President, &c.; if not counted they would be —— votes for President, &c., but in either case is elected President of the United States, and in the same manner for Vice-President.

This concurrent resolution adopted by the same legal authority that adopted the joint rule, declares in this preamble that it is a fact apparent to Congress that there is a grave question as to whether the State of Georgia is entitled to representation; that that question is undetermined, and that, therefore, when the two Houses shall assemble as provided by law and the joint rules, they shall do so-and-so. The language implies that in that case the votes shall be reported in the manner prescribed. The President of the Senate has complied with the rule which the two Houses have legislated for him, and in the opinion of the Chair, he would have been subject to the censure of the two Houses had he not complied with the law which these bodies, his superiors laid down for him as his guide in the Convention. The Chair entertained the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts because the Senate nad retired on the ruling of its own President; but the Chair thinks that in the subsequent part of the proceedings of the joint Convention the President of the Senate exectly complied with what his oath aud duty required of him.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, addressed the Speaker.

Mr. SPALDING asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to give way for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. BUTLER—Oh, no! Now is the time to settle a great question like this.

Mr. SPALDING—I move that the House adjourn.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Massachusetts is entitled to the floor.

Mr. BUTLER—This question as proposed by the resolutions is:

Resolved, "That the House protests that the counting of the vote of Georgia by the order of the Vice-President *pro tem.* was a gross act of oppression, and an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House."

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I rise to a question of order. I desire to know whether it is not in the power of the House to determine whether the resolution shall be entertained or not. Is it a question of privilege?

THE SPEAKER—It would be if the Chair had submitted it to the House, but the Chair has decided to receive it as a question of privilege.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Is it not in order to move that the Hovse will not receive it as a question of privilege?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER—The Chair declines to entertain the appeal, because a point of order, when once decided, cannot be renewed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I withheld my point of order because the Chair desired to make a statement.

Mr. BUTLER—I will now ask the privilege of proceeding a few moments without interruption. The point now before us is perhaps as grave a one as ever came before any legislative body for settlement, and whatever may have been, under what we deem a gross invasion of our privileges, the natural and ordinary heat arising from such oppression everywhere in American bosoms, I trust the few minutes after the deed has been done are sufficient to allow us to bring our minds calmly and dispassionately to see exactly the merit of the question. And allow me to premise here that I think this resolution outside of the remarks of the Speaker. Even if the Vice-President was right in doing what he did, yet the manner in which it was done—without a hearing, without appeal, without redress if he were doing wrong—is a gross outrage on the rights and privileges of this House. Now, Mr. Speaker, let us see exactly where we stand. The Constitution of the United States says that the President of the Senate, in Convention, shall count all the votes of the States, and it is impossible for this House or the Senate, either conjointly or severally, in concurrence or otherwise, to stop the operation of that constitutional enactment as it is to turn back the sun from its course, for, as you will see, we stand in this position. If the House and Senate, by joint action beforehand, can determine what votes shall be counted and what votes shall not be counted, then the House and Senate can determine who is and who is not elected, who shall and who shall not be President of the United States, and although it does not make any difference at this moment—

The Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. DAWES, in the Chair, here asked Mr. BUTLER to suspend his remarks until a message should be received from the Senate. A messenger was thereupon received from the Senate, announcing that it had appointed a Committee of one, in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed on the part of the House, to wait upon ULYSSES S. GRANT, President-elect of the United States, and SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President-elect of the United States, and inform them of their election, and that the Senate had appointed Senator MORTON a committee on its part.

Mr. BUTLER, resuming his remarks, said: Although it could make no difference at this moment, yet, if the House can say with the Senate that such a State shall be counted and such another shall not be, then, under a given state of facts, it is in the power of the House and of the Senate at any time to overthrow the vote, and it will be done. Nay, more, Sir; if it is within the power of the House and Senate to make a rule that no vote of a State shall be counted unless both Houses and the Senate agree together, then is it put in the power of either House to determine who shall be President of the United States, and from this day forth there can be no election whenever the Senate and House of Representatives are opposed to each other. Think of it a moment, gentlemen. Suppose at the next election the House of Representatives is one way and the Senate another; under that joint rule, if it is constitutional and operative, the House can say, "We will not have the Republican votes connted;" and the Senate can say, "We will not have the Democratic votes counted," and there is an end to Presidential elections. Now, then, what did the Constitution mean? It meant that a convention should come together of the two Houses; that the House and Senate should meet in convention. What is meant by that Convention? It is claimed on the part of the Senate that that body sits in convention as an independent body; and in deference to that claim ("claim," because they are a small body and would by *per capita* vote be overthrown,) we have permitted heretofore by our rules that all our questions shall be determined in separate bodies, which it is clear to my mind the Senate never intended.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* (interrupting)—Will the gentleman suspend for a moment, until order is restored.

Mr. BUTLER—I am very sorry, Mr. Speaker, that I have spoken what gentlemen have so little care to hear, but still I must do my duty, whatever the result.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—It is that this resolution is not a question of privilege, and that every member of the House would have a right to discuss the question.

The SPEAKER *pro tem*—The speaker has already decided that resolution to be a question of privilege, and it is now being entertained as such by the House.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—The gentleman from Massachusetts is not arguing his question of privilege.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. SPALDING—Is it not in order to go to business on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman from Massachusetts is entitled to the floor, and declines to yield to any person.

Mr. SPALDING—I suppose I can take him off the floor as he did me the other day on a motion to go to business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, after the morning hour; but there has been no morning hour to-day.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I want to have it understood that there shall be further business to-night.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield for a motion of that sort?

Mr. BUTLER—I have asked that I may not be interrupted. I cannot yield. My friend from Illinois can leave the Hall if he does not wish to hear me. I was about saying, Mr. Speaker, when I was interrupted, that this becomes a question of great gravity. The Speaker has thought that the action of the Senate was right. Admit that for a moment, but what would have happened if it had been wrong, as I believe it to have been? What redress had we? Supposing he had declared, standing in that place, that HORATIO SEYMOUR was elected President of the United States, against our protests, as we did protest against the declaration he made. He could have done it just as well as he did do what he has done, and we should have been as powerless under the Constitution as we are now, and nothing left us but the sacred right of revolution. [Excitement.] The same arbitrary proceedings, the same crowding down of the Representatives of the people, the same, (I do not like to use what might be unparliamentary words,) the same exercise of arbitrary, despotic and monarchical power which was tried on the Representatives of the people to-day, could just as well have declared HORATIO SEYMOUR President, and there would have been no redress within the Constitution and within the rule. Now suppose the Senate had gone to its Chamber and had declared, after the votes of New-York and New-Jersey had been counted, that no more States should be counted, and having decided that had ordered its President to take the stand with the gavel in his hand and pound down everybody else until he had declared HORATIO SEYMOUR President of the United States, what would have been the remedy? From this moment, and under this precedent, unless the House asserts its privileges from this moment, I say your liberties and the liberties of the country are gone and fall in the hands of an executive body known as the Senate of the United States. I call attention to it because I saw an act of the Speaker's which was well intended, and which I have no doubt proceeded from his convictions of duty, and which I do not, therefore, particularly criticise. I suppose that were the President of the Senate hereafter to make the declaration that a Vice-President was elected who was not elected, and that Vice-President should happen to be the Speaker of this House, he could then order the Sergeant-at-Arms to stifle the voice of the people in order to secure his own election.

Mr. Speaker COLFAX, who was occupying a member's desk, arose and asked whether the gentleman from Massachusetts desired a reply.

Mr. BUTLER, answering—I do not at this moment. I am only putting a question. I stated that the Speaker did exactly what he believed to be his duty, and I do not think he was influenced one hair, because he could not doubt that he was the choice of the people, and that under no circumstances could the people permit that the choice of theirs be overturned; and, therefore, he had not a single personal thought in it, and why I do not allow him to reply is, that I would not wish to seem to have thought for a moment that I was attacking his position; but I put it to his own good sense. I would rather agree to that than to any other power on earth. This question: Suppose we had a man in the Speaker's chair who was doubtful whether he had been elected by the voice of the people. He could by the power of the gendarmes of the House—by the powers of the constabulary of the House—check the voice of the people through their representatives, and allow the President of the Senate to declare that he was elected Vice-President of the United States. I am speaking of a supposed case. I have no doubt that the Speaker thought that he was right in doing what he did, and I call his attention to the fact that the moment he made that decision, which was a decision within his power to make, and a decision within the propriety of his position to make,—from that moment I took my seat and I did not interfere further with the proceedings, because I yielded to his authority, as I have always done and as I always hope to do. But I am only showing the necessity that there is that this House shall assert its privileges for the safety of the nation and for the liberties of the people. Now, let us come directly to what was done. The House and Senate passed a Joint rule—the twenty-second rule. Having passed that joint rule, there was thought to be a necessity on the part of the Senate and the House that the vote of Georgia should not be counted, because of her want of capacity as a State. That being put in the preamble, it was agreed that, for that reason, the vote of Georgia should not be counted, except in a given way. I think the whole thing unparliamentary and unconstitutional. I think that the concurrent resolution had not any more force or effect than the blank paper on which it was written. I cannot but recollect that it was put through the Senate without debate. I cannot but recollect that it was put through this House at night without a single word of debate under a suspension of the rules, and without anybody's knowing what it was.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—And with a large portion of the members absent.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, with about half the House absent. Now, under these circumstances, I ask what happened? We came into this Convention and proceeded in the first place to object to the State of Georgia, for a reason which was wholly outside of that resolution. I objected to it on two other grounds. The first and last grounds are wholly outside of the concurrent resolution. The Presiding Officer, after a while ruled that the objection was well taken, and he took the Senate over to its Chamber for the consideration of what the joint rule says, that the two Houses are to consider objections stated in convention, and he can consider no other motion. The speaker took the Chair, and very properly put before us the objection which was made in Joint Convention under the rule. Where was the Speaker then, that he did not declare to us—Why, gentlemen, you cannot vote upon this; you have tied up your hands by the concurrent resolution, and you cannot consider this for a moment; you cannot consider this new ground of objection. The evidence has come to you since your action but you cannot reconsider your action, and you must count the State of Georgia although one of the casting electors of that State is unregenerate from every crime known to the decalogue. And it is said we have no power to prevent this again. I call the attention of the House to this fact from the beginning of this Government down to this day, the States have been called in one or two regular orders, either in alphabetical order or in the order of their admission into the Union; but to-day, for the first time, the States were called in all sorts of order. If order can be said to be where order there was none. New-Hampshire was called before Maine, and Maine called before Minnesota, and so on in every possible way, so as to get Georgia last, so that it might be seen whether there was to be any difficulty or not; because no man could know officially and legally, if the State of Georgia had been called in her place, whether the vote of that State would not have affected the result of the election; therefore, it was called last. Very well, Sir. With a unanimity without a parallel, every loyal man the Republican side of the House, and some loyal men on the other side, I hope, voted for a resolution that Georgia ought not to be counted, under the circumstances. The Speaker had told us that the President of the Senate did right in doing—what? In counting the votes of Georgia, although the House protested against it. What in the force of that concurrent resolution? It is that the Houses concur. After we have concurred in a resolution, can we not non-concur and rescind it so far as we are concerned? And did we not, by our action on that resolution, declaring that Georgia should not be counted non-concur and rescind the concurrent resolution? I put the question to the Speaker as a matter of parliamentary law. I agree, then, that Georgia should not be counted in either way. And we sent to the Senate a message that we had non-concurred and rescinded the concurrent resolution. If that is not so, then the House has lost all control over counting the votes for President and Vice-President. It never can rescind this joint rule. I had drawn a resolution he that the joint rule, so far as we are concerned, is rescinded; but if the ruling of the Speaker is correct, then we never can rescind it. We did, in fact, rescind the joint resolution when we said that Georgia ought not to be counted under any circumstances.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BUTLER—No, sir; I have been interrupted so much that I hardly know where I am. (Laughter.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I advise the gentleman not to yield, for the question would expose the fallacy of his argument.

Mr. BUTLER—The gentleman will have ample time to do that.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Thank you, sir.

Mr. BUTLER—Now, if we cannot rescind a resolution or a rule, and if the Senate can always control our action as it did to-day by instructing its President what to do, where are we left? The President of the Senate takes his gavel and he stands there and hammers on the desk, and we cannot appeal from his decision, and we cannot even clear out our House so that we can deliberate ourselves. [Laughter and encouraging applause.] He and the Senators will remain there, they shouting and yelling "Order, order!" at our proceedings until they shut us up. [Laughter and applause.] That is our condition to-day. The Senators have got into our room, and they hold themselves there, and we cannot dissolve the Convention. The President will not receive a motion to dissolve; in fact, in other words, the Convention can only be dissolved by the order of the Senate, and not by order of the House. The Senators can ask leave to retire, but we cannot ask leave that they shall retire. (Laughter.) They can go out when they want to, but we cannot kick them out when we want to. (Laughter and shouts of applause.) Am I not right? (Approving answers of "Yes, yes," from his friends.) Is there any escape from it? It was the duty of the Speaker to decide the question upon the House being left to deliberate. We desired that the House should be left to itself for the purpose of consideration, but if the President of the Senate will not put the motion, and if the Senators will not leave on the broad hint I gave them, and if the Speaker will not turn them out, how are we to get rid of them? [Roars of laughter.] We have had the shameful spectacle to-day of the election of a President and Vice-President, who were elected with more unanimity than any others were ever elecsed since this Government began, being declared amid the jeers and shouts and laughter of the whole House, because of the action of the presiding officer of the Senate, which I have denominated in this resolution as a gross outrage upon the rights of this House. We have seen this joyful event declared amid confusion worse confounded, and the only thing that we could have done would have been to do as the British Parliament did when they had a Speaker who insisted that they should adjourn, and Parliament sent two strong men to hold him in his seat; only we should have had to reverse the process. It was the Vice-President of the Senate and the Senators who sustained him in it, who were to-day trampling upon our rights and the rights of the people in my person, for I gave everybody notice that there would be a noise about it. If I cannot speak in an orderly and proper manner I will do so as the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. FARNSWORTH) does, and speak in a disorderly and improper manner; but I will speak in some way; I will not be silenced. Now, Mr. Speaker, what is our remedy? I have not drawn up that resolution with the expectation that it shall be acted upon to-night, because I do not wish anything to be done without great care. I have no doubt that the House will vote *nem. con* that this was a gross outrage upon the House, but I propose that the resolution, and another resolution abrogating the joint rule, which I shall offer, shall be referred to a select Committee of five or seven, with instructions to proceed at once to consider and report what action the House shall take for the purpose of preserving its rights with reference to the disgraceful and unseemly scene which took place here to-day. I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the twenty-second joint rule of the House and Senate be and hereby is rescinded on the part of the House.

Resolved, That the resolutions now pending be and hereby are referred to a Select Committee of five, with leave to report at any time.

MR SHELLABARGER took the floor.

Mr. Speaker COLFAX—(from a seat which he occupied upon the floor—Will the gentleman from Ohio yield to me?

REMARKS OF MR. COLFAX.

Mr. COLFAX—I acknowledge, Mr. Speaker, my surprise when referred to directly by the gentleman from Massachusetts, in what he propounded as a hypothecal case, that when I asked him the poor courtesy of replying at the moment; he declined to grant it.

Mr. BUTLER—I gave the reasons for my declining.

Mr. CORFAX—There are various ways of attacking a person; sometimes by a charge direct, sometimes with charging him with what he may do in the future, and the gentleman from Massachusetts is master of both methods. If he did in the remarks which he made, (which he will head to-morrow in the *Globe*) allude hypothetically to the conduct of which, he who is now speaking to you, may be guilty of on a future day when in sitting in the chair as Vce-Presidet for the counting of the next electoral votes, then I do not understand language.

Mr. BUTLER—On the contrary, Sir.

Mr. COLFAX—I yield to the gentleman although he declines to yield to me. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BUTLER—I told the Speaker I did not refer to him hypothetically. I said the Speaker, when the next electoral votes are being counted, might be the candidate for Vice-President; and I did not have the gentleman in my mind at all; I did not think of him.

Mr. COLFAX—I accept the explanation of the gentleman from Massachusetts. I am glad to find that I was mistaken, although I was listening carefully to his language and his similies. There is a question here between the two Houses, and as one who is about to leave this House, perhaps forever, I desire to address words of warning to my fellow membes, to avoid, as far as possible, conflict between the two branches to which are intrusted the Constitution the legislative powers of the Government. If it is apparent that duties have been performed in conformity to the law standing on the statute book, then, I pray you, beware. Will this House, or any member of it, choose to go down to all coming generations as unjustly condemning an act performed by a coördinate branch of Congress? This case is all in a nutshell. The Constitution of the United States declares that the President of the Senate shall count the electoral votes and shall declare the result. If there was no other rule than that, the whole matter would be in the hands of the Vice-President. We saw that in 1856, when the question came up as to the counting of the electoral votes of Wisconsin, where the electors had been delayed by a snowstorm, and had met on a day succeeding that appointed by law. I recollect the scene very well in the old hall, but I will not now trespass upon your time by repeating it. Subsequently in 1865, four years ago in consequence of the disorganized condition of the country, and of the fact that there were several States which were not in practical relations with the Government of the United States, it was thought there might br some difficulty growing out of the conting of the votes, and it was decided to adopt, by joint rule, and provide that whenever the vote of any State was disputed by any person, the two Houses should retire, without debate, and decide upon it. That gave to the legislative power of the Government power over the question. It believed it constitutional. I believe it was wise. It was *causis onus* in the Constitution that there was no way by which, if the President of the Senate saw fit to act in defiance of his oath and duty, Congress could revise his action. But subsequent to that time—a few days ago—we thought that the case of Georgia was an exception to all other cases covered by the rule, and the two houses of Congress deliberately declared that Georgia was on a different footing from other States, and passed that concurrent resolution which has been referred to so frequently. If I am not mistaken, the gentleman from Massachusetts himself cast his vote in favor of that concurrent resolution by which he committed the President of the Senate to the simple duty of opening his mouth and declaring that if the State of Georgia were counted there would be so many votes given for President and Vice-President, and if the State of Georgia were not counted, there would be so many votes of men for President and Vice-President, and that in either case such and such persons were elected President and Vice President.

Mr. WOODWARD—The gentleman from Massachusetts was not here, but he ought to have been here the night that that concurrent resolution was passed in this House, and made the argument which he has made here to-day.

Mr. COLFAX—The two Houses adopted that concurrent resolution, and declared that when the Houses should come together in this Hall in conformity with the laws and with the joint rule, then, if the vote of Georgia did not effect the result, the President of the Senaqe should say exactly as he did say. It seems to me that there is nothing clearer than that, and I was surprised when I heard the supplementary argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts where he said that by the action of the House of Representatives in sending our message to the Senate, that the House did not think the vote of Georgia ought to be counted, that that abrogated the joint rule. I have never heard before that one House can abrogate a joint rule agreed to by both Houses.

Mr. WOODWARD—interrupting—I desire to correct a mistake that I have just now made. I find that on the yeas and nays the gentleman from Massachusetts did vote on that concurrent resolution.

Mr. COLFAX—That is not material. It does not affect the question. I desire only to say one thing more. It is impossible in a joint Convention that there should be an appeal. There has been much feeling manifested here because an appeal was not entertained by the presiding officer of both bodies. I repeat, there cannot be, and never has been, an appeal in a joint Convention of the two Houses. There is a right reserved in the twenty-second rule, that if the vote of any State be objected to the Houses shall retire to their respective chambers and decide upon the question, but the two Houses subsequently, by a deliberate vote, took the case of Georgia out of the operation of that joint rule and laid down a specific rule for Georgia, and the vote of that State was to-day withheld until the last, so that the concurrent resolution could be carried into effect by the presiding officer. I repeat that there can be no appeals from points of order in a joint convention, because the Senate represents the States and the members of the House represent the people. The two bodies are made up differently, and therefore no appeals in joint Convention have ever been recognized.

Mr. BUTLER made some remark, which was not understood by the reporter, as to the precedents in State legislation, when two Houses met to elect a Senator.

Mr. COLFAX said the case was not analagous, and therefore he would not answer the question. In conclusion, he said: I regret that I have occupied so much of your time, but probably it will be the last time I will occupy it before delivering my valedictory on leaving the chair. The electoral vote has been counted in accordance with your concurrent resolution. The President of the Senate has uttered the very words which the resolution put in his mouth. The vote of Georgia did not affect the result. I appeal to you, representatives, not under such excitement as now exists to put on your journal a record which will not stand the scrutiny or the approval of your own judgment in your cooler moments.

Mr. ALLISON—I move that the House adjourn.

The yeas and nays were taken on that motion, and resulted—yeas 104, nays 42.

The Hhuse therefore at 6 o'clock, after one of the most exciting sessions in its legislative annals that it had ever passed through, adjourned until to-morrow.

American Pomological Society.

This Society convened yesterday at the Astor House, and was called to order by the President, Hon. M. P. WILDER, of Boston, Mass. The following are the names of the individuals who appeared to attend the Convention, viz.: Hon. Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson, N. J.; P. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, Ohio; J. E. Mitchell, Philadelphia; C. N. Hovey, Boston; Rev. J. Knox, Pittsburg, Penn.; Thomas Meehan, Philadelphia, Penn.; Charles Downing, Newburg, N. Y.; Josiah Hoopes, Westchester, Penn.; William Sanders, Washington, D. C.; P. T. Quinn, New-Jersey; Dr. I. P. Trimble, New-Jersey; Dr. George Thurber, New-York; Dr. Thomas Hoag, New-York; R. Manning, Massachusetts; H. Bockstoce, Pennsylvania; E. S. Band, Jr., Boston; J. C. Hyde, Boston; A. J. Caywood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John Saul, Washington, D. C.; O. F. Browning, Long Island; D. W. Herstine, Philadelphia; Isaac Buchanan, New-York; G. L. Wanger, Rochester, N. Y.; A. S. Fuller, New-Jersey; S. B. Parsons, Long Island.

The President stated that the object of the Convention is to review the catalogue of the different kinds of fruit, which was issued, in 1862, under the direction of this Society. This catalogue is intended to exhibit in a convenient form for reference, the varieties of fruits best adapted to the different States and localities. The Convention expect to be in session for several days. They convene to-day at the Astor House at 10 o'clock.

Daring Robbery in Brooklyn.

The house of Dr. T. J. CONANT, Washington-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars sometime after midnight of Tuesday last, and robbed of a considerable quantity of plate and clothing. The thieves got in through one of the lower windows, and after rummaging through the basement, and making very free with the eatables and drinkables in the storeroom, went up stairs and ransacked several closets and wardrobes before they were disturbed. While they were moving about in one of the bedrooms, the inmate, a young lady, was awakened, and hearing a slight noise she called out, "Who is there?" The thieves, apparently two in number, immediately left the room, rushed down the stairs at full speed, and escaped through the front door into the street. An examination of the house showed that they had made thorough work, and had prepared carefully for escape in case of being disturbed. Besides what they took with them, they had a quantity of clothing ready to carry off, and nothing but accidental alarm prevented them from making a clean sweep of everything valuable and removable in the house. It is very singular that they should have been able to carry on their operations so long without disturbing any of the inmates.

Trial of Thomas Lafon for Manslaughter.

The case for the defence in the trial of THOMAS LAFON for manslaughter, at Newark, was summed up yesterday by Messrs. COURTLANDT, PARKER and JOSEPH P. BRADLEY. The theory adopted by the defence was that the prisoner had the same right to defend his brother that he had to defend himself, and that the blow which fell upon HEBRING'S head, resulting fatally, was intended to strike his back, as were the former blows. The arguments of the two gentlemen were very able, and occupied the entire day. The summing up on the part of the State will be commenced this morning.

The Tax from Whisky.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recently-published statement, given as official, shows the receipts from distilled spirits for the first five months of the fiscal year to be $15,029,278, but a correspondent of the *Tribune* of the 29th ult. represents this to be nearly five millions less than the true amount. His statement, however, bears such evident appearance of having been worked up for a purpose that it may well be questioned. Whether such representation is to put a good face upon the workings of a defective law or in the interest of certain officials, it is impossible to say; but what the public wish and are entitled to know are the facts, and any attempt to humbug or deceive them will react on those perpetrating the fraud.

The *Tribune* correspondent claims the whole amount collected to represent the 50-cent tax thus: 50-cent tax, $15,029,278; 10 cents additional per gallon, $3,009,759; mash tax 1-15 cent, $100,927; rectifiers' tax, 1¼ cents per gallon, $300,000; profits on stamps, $500,000; total, $19,842,964.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his evidence before the Investigating Committee testified that the amount received from spirits for the months of July, August, September and October, 1868, "from all sources pertaining to the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits," was $11,783,573, leaving, according to the *Tribune's* statement, over eight million collections for the month of November, which looks very improbable, and is, in fact, not true.

If the *Tribune* wishes to bolster up a weak administrator of the law, let it use some other means than figures; they are too susceptible of examination and proof.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 77. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 40¼.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

15c.

The Bourse closed steady last evening; Rentes, 70f.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 10—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm, and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands....12¼d.@12⅜d.
Middling Orleans....12⅝d.@12¾d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10—1 P. M.

Consols, 93⅛ for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 77¼. The Stock market is quiet; Illinois Centrals, 94.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 10—1 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Peas, 43s. 6d.@44s. ₱ 504 lbs.
PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10—4 P. M.

The stock market is steady; United States Five-Twenty Bonds are slightly easier, and are quoted at 77.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Petroleum opened quiet and steady; Standard White, 58½f.@59f.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and the account; United States Five-twenties, 77; Erie Railway shares, 24¾; Illinois Central Railway shares, 94.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 10—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer but not quotably higher. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝c.@12¾c. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

PROVISIONS—Lard has declined to 77s. All other articles are unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum dull; Spirits, 8½d.; Refined 2s. ₱ gallon. Other articles unaltered. Fine Resin, 15s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10—4:30 P. M.

SUGAR—The market closed firm for both Sugar on the spot and to arrive; quoted on the spot at 37s. 3d., to arrive at arrive at 27s. 9d. Turpentine buoyant. Calcutta Linseed has advanced to 58s. 6d.@59s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The SUGAR market is active, and prices are advancing in consequence of the disturbances in the Central Department. Immense orders have been received from America. No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 8¾@9 reals per arroba; holders ask a still further advance. EXCHANGE on London, 15@16 ₱ cent. premium; Exchange on Paris, 2@2½ premium; Exchange on the United States, long sight, in currency, 23¼@22¾ ₱ cent. discount. POTATOES are declining; American are now quoted at $3 ₱ bbl. LARD is declining. The last sales were made at 20½c.@21½c. in tierces, and 22¼c. in 25 lb. tins.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Tallow closed at 46s. 3d.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 10—Evening.

United States Bonds closed firm; Five-twenties, 80¼@80⅜ for the issue of 1862.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

EXCHANGE on New-York less firm at 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $5 50@$6 62½. WHEAT quiet and firmer, advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales at $1 22¾@$1 24 for No. 1; $1 16@$1 16¾ for No. 2. CORN firm and advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales of New at 58¾c.; No Grade, 53c.@53½c.; No. 1 at 59¾c., seller May. OATS quiet and stronger and advanced ½c.; No. 2 at 52½c.@53c. RYE in fair demand and advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1 at $1 18@$1 19. BARLEY quiet and declined 4c.@5c. WHISKY firm at 94c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK steady at $32 50@$32 75. LARD declined ¼c.; sales at 19¼c.@20c. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull and declined 25c.@50c.; Soft, $13@$13 50; Frozen, $13 75@$14 25. Live HOGS dull and drooping; quotations range from $11@$12 12½. CATTLE dull and weak; quotations range from $5@$7 50. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye; 6,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

TOBACCO active at full prices. COTTON dull. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 60@$6 10; Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT firm at $1 50@$1 75 for Fair to Strictly Prime Fall; Choice to Fancy Spring, $1 85@$2 04; No. 2 at $1 32@$1 34. CORN unchanged. OATS steady at 65c.@68c. BARLEY firm at $1 85@$2 35 for Prime to Fancy Spring; $2 75 for Choice Fall. RYE firm at $1 25@$1 28. WHISKY, 93c. PORK firm at $34 on the spot; $33 50, buyer March 10; $33 75, seller April. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged. BACON dull and prices unchanged. LARD dull; Prime Tierce held at 21¼c. HOGS, no sales; number packed to date, 230,000 head. CATTLE weak; sales at $3 50@$7 25, gross. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT dull at $1 60@$1 70 for No. 2. CORN dull at 64c.@65c. RYE advancing; sales at $1 42. OATS in active demand and prices higher; White, 67c.@68c. BARLEY in good demand at full rates. COTTON fair and firm; Middlings 29c. WHISKY firm, with an upward tendency; sales 1,200 bbls. at 93c.@94c. PROVISIONS dull and heavy; speculations have subsided. Mess PORK $34, buyer February, closing with no demand. Bulk MEATS offered at 13¼c.@15¾c. BACON nominally unchanged; but little of Smoke; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD dull, with no demand; offered at 20¼c. GOLD, 134¾. EXCHANGE dull.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR in fair demand, and the market steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White; $10 50@$10 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,500 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 85, and 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. CORN quiet; nominally $1 for No. 1. OATS, dull at 68c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2@$2 05 for Canadian. RYE, quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 15 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $25@$26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 87c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR—City Ground Spring lower; No. 1 held at $6 75. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN quiet; small sales of new at 77c.@78c., on the track. RYE nominal at $1 35 in store. BARLEY held at $2 for Canadian. SEEDS firmer; sales 10 cars of Medium Clover on private terms; asking $9 25; Timothy selling at $3 50. PORK held at $34. LARD—Holders asking 21¼c. HIGHWINES nominally unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 30c. FLOUR very quiet and inactive. WHEAT dull; sales Good to Choice at $2 20@$2 30. CORN firm; Prime White, 90c.@92c.; Yellow, 85c.@87c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 55. Mess PORK firm at $34. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@19c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@16c. HAMS, 21c. LARD firm at 21c.@21½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR closed quiet and steady; prices unchanged. WHEAT declining at $1 12¼ for No. 1, and $1 14 for No. 2. OATS quiet and steady; No. 2 at 54c. CORN active; New, 58c.@60c. Rye steady at $1 13 for No. 1. BARLEY firm; No. 2 at $1 55@$1 60. PROVISIONS dull and weak. City Mess PORK, $32 50@$33. Dressed HOGS lower; quoted at $13 50@$14 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

TOBACCO active; sales, 189 hhds. Lugs to Wrapper at $4 50@$23 25; Cuttings, $16 50@$20. COTTON, 28¼c.@29c. Mess PORK, $34. LARD, 21c. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c., all packed. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 75. CORN, 63c.@65c. OATS, 63c.@65c. RYE, $1 45. WHISKY, 93c.@94c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

COTTON firm and quiet at 29c.; receipts, 700 bales Middlings; exports, 2,300 bales. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $7@$7 50. CORN, 75c.@77c. OATS, 78c.@80c. PORK, $35. LARD, 21c.@22½c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Dressed HOGS, $12@$13 50.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; Amber, $1 67; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 90. CORN closed advancing; New, 68c.; Rejected, 63c.@65½c. OATS, 59c. RYE steady. BARLEY—State, $2; Canada grades held at $2 20. Dressed HOGS active and a shade lower; sales at $14.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 108¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 47½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅜. Gold, 134¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Donan	Feb. 11	New-York	Bremen.
Hecla	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Queen	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA.			
Columbia	Feb. 11	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Bermuda, by the *Tah Kee*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M. Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at 2 P. M. Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Donan*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 10—*In steamship Russia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Wm. G. Rend, daughter and friend, B. C. Rumsey, J. Sevier, Dr. J. M. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Rollins, child and servant, Mme. Josephine Golder, S. A. Thomson, J. Hamilton, L. Bane, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clark, J. Maiden, A. Maurice, J. F. Penniman, W. F. Whitten, Mrs. Fleming, S. R. Fleming, Mrs. L. S. Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Stout, Miss A. Stout, Miss F. Burns, Mrs. Clason, G. B. Blake, S. Blake, W. R. Farrington, Cyrus Clark, E. W. Shippen, Horace Benham, John Kirk, C. Lamb, Richard Alcock, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Dolan, Francis Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Mulloy, Robt. Maitland, R. N. Peterson, J. L. Riker, L. A. Kershaw, S. McKay, W. Green, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Brown, W. Schaus, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, J. N. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Newland, R. R. Dobell, J. Jenks, P. Rincon, F. Ramsel, H. J. Fearing and servant, Miss Edith Wright, J. Wright, J. A. Wright, Mrs. C. B. Smith and daughter, W. Ashton, W. Menzies, S. B. Wordley, John Richards, J. Windlate, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tack, L. Kolber, E. Scott, J. Cumming, Mrs. C. Uzelli and child, J. McCulloch, T. A. Wakely, P. Smith, J. H. Goodenow, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Rand, Dr. and Mrs. Mason, J. D. Bell, Duke of Forli.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 10.—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Granger, Count de Vierzbicki, Countess de Vierzbicki and servant, Count Crzcinski, Mr. Loppin, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Rien, Mr. Cavell, Mr. Coupeux, Mr. Hotman, Mr. Lazard, Mr. Girod, Mr. Rintoul, Mr. Coste, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Field, Mr. Aronson, Mr. Hogues, Mrs. and Miss Green, Mr. Abbott and two children, Miss Coburn, S. Camacho, Mr. Moore, Mr. McDougal, Mr. Keesec, Mr. Burthey, Mr. Lapeyre, Miss Beziade, Mr. Beziade, A. Vielle, L. Vielle, Mr. Bournot, Mr. Schnaier, Mr. Stenssi, Mr. Crotti, Mr. Sandoz, Mr. Wegelin, Mr. Kaithiro, Mr. Pierqued, Mrs. Faber and three children, Mr. Hagel, Mrs. Porter and child, Mr. Landis, Mrs. Bischossberger and two children, F. Jacoby, J. Jacoby, Mr. and Miss Loeb, Mr. Poe, Mr. Denis, Mr. Barney, Mr. Pedersen, Mr. Francon, Mr. Bowdier, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Henri, Mrs. Warner child and servant, Mr. Jouanique, Mr. Madoule, Mr. Cazade, Mr. Carranza, Mr. Varet, E. Olgramonte, F. Olgramonte, Mr. Vernert, Mr. Port and son, Mr. Lavaux, Mr. Gaillard, Mr. Delile, Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. Stahly.

FEB. 10—*In steamship Westphalia, from Hamburg.*—A. Brand and wife, Rebecca Bandmann, Mrs. J. C. Merriel and son, Isabella Gibson and daughter, J. Schroder, L. Ritz, A. Isaacsen, L. Strook, G. Helbiggott, F. Klein, Amalie Fernau, H. Sheverin, Carl Korner, Theo. Pentlarz, Otto Aaris, Marie Burmeister, A. Joschimson, Catharine Grosefeldt, Wm. Feldstein, M. James, J. James, C. J. Oppenheim, Chas. Neumann, H. Thompson, Wm. Seligman, F. Freeman, S. F. Held.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah.—T. Meekan, Mark Miller, A. Tarleton, A. H. Wiggin, C. Clements, U. Solomonski, Miss Bella Hone, Moses Brown, Mrs. Wilson, John Richards and lady. Miss Amelia Saners, Frank Ruthland, E. Ward and wife, Geo. H. Ferry, Capt. Bremond.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	33
Halifax	E.	Cloudy	30
Portland	N. E.	Cloudy	36
Boston	N. E.	Foggy	36
New-York	N.	Raining	40
Philadelphia	N.	Raining	37
Wilmington	E.	Raining	42
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	44
Fortress Monroe	W.	Cloudy	48
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	43
Augusta	W.	Cloudy	63
Savannah	W.	Clear	61
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	60
Oswego	N.	Cloudy	33
Buffalo	—	Cloudy	38
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	40
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	38
Louisville	N. E.	Cloudy	52
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	56
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	57
Key West	—	Clear	70
Havana	—	Clear	74

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 00 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon sets.. 6 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 51 | Gov. Island. 8 40 | Hell Gate..10 02

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Fla., I. K. Roberts; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; Albemarle, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Reichstag, (N. G.,) Plump, Bremen or Hamburg, Edye & Brock; Electric, (N. G.,) Junge, Bremen or Hamburg, Edye & Brock.

Barks Freeman Bennis, (Br.,) Fletcher, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Rattray, (Br.,) Carmegie, Naples, Fabbri & Chauncey; Templar, Bartlett, Malaga, Lunt Bros.

Brigs Mountain Eagle, Sherman, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; G. F. Geery, Conklin, Cienfuegos, N. L. McCready & Co.; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacao, Theo. Foulke's Sons; Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Heney, Matanzas, Heney & Parker; Memphis, (Br.,) Sandford, San Juan del Norte, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Shooners W. H. Bowen, Hough, Bristol, H. W. Jackson & Son; M. H. Stockham, Cowdey, Wilmington, N. C., Golthwait & Overton; J. W. Wellington, Snow, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Br.,) Havre via Brest Jan. 30, with mdse. and 86 passengers to George Mackenzie. Experienced strong westerly gales up to the Banks.

Steamship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Jan. 27, and Havre 30th, with mdse. and 135 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 6, lat. 45 14, lon. 50, passed steamship Holsatia, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Jan. 26, with mdse. and 180 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 5, lat. 44 57, lon. 53 53, exchanged signals with a Hamburg steamer bound E. 8th, lat. 40 44, lon. 67 20, passed one of the Anchor Line of steamers bound E. The M. was detained off the Bar 14 hours by dense fog.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston 31, via Key West Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 8, 20 miles N. of Hatteras, spoke brig D. S. Soule, from Mobile for Boston, 10 ds. out. 9th, off Barnegat, spoke ship Gamecock, from Hong Kong for New-York.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Spencer, Galveston Jan. 30, and Key West Feb. 4, with cotton, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 9, 20 miles S. of Absecom, saw bark Lewis T. Stocker, of Portland, bound N. The G. S. was detained 12 hours at Sandy Hook by fog.

Steamship San Francisco, Bartlett, Vera Cruz Jan. 28, Sisal Feb. 1, and Havana 5th, with mdse. and 32 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. No date, lat. 30 30, lon. 79 35, passed schr. Abbie E. Campbell, bd. N.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Anchored in the Lower Bay at 8 P. M. on the 9th.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Game Cock, Sherburne, Whampoa Oct. 28, with mdse. to D. G. Bacon & Co. Passed Angier Nov. 25, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 27.

Brig Valencia, (of Boston,) Small, Trabentos via Montevideo Dec. 10, with bone-ash to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong variable winds.

Schr. Acorn, (Br.,) Nanffs, Halifax 18 ds., with fish to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland 7 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Portland 9 ds., with lumber to Robinson & Co.

Schr. J. G. Craig, (of Portland,) Maxwell, Norfolk 1 ds., with corn to R. Lea.

Schr. Amos Falkenberg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Collins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John S. Foreman, Carpenter, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. C. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hydranges, Prentiss, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Grace Clifton, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for Key West.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Brennan, Virginia.

Schr. Trade Wind, Hoffman, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Bird, Vitt, Virginia.

Schr. Maria, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Laura, Hallock, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Theo. S. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Hardy, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Westport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Burns, Cold Spring.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. White Rock, Heany, Southport.

Schr. Wm. McGee, Warren, New-Haven.

Schr. Deborah, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Increase, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Bacon, Flynn, Cold Spring.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, New-Haven.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N. E.

Below.

Bark Wavelet, (Br.,) Griffin, Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Prendergast Bros.

Bark Inveragil, from Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads.

Sailed.

Steamships Russia and City of Paris, for Liverpool; Thames, for Savannah; Carroll, for Baltimore; Empire, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Maniton, from Ponce, and brig William Parks, from Savannah.

Sld. bark Rosevelt, for Liverpool; brig Zephyr, for Demerara.

The schr. Clayton, with railroad iron from New-York for Baltimore, is ashore on the middle ground near Cape Charles.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10—Sld. steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg via Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Tally Ho—brig, hence for Remedios, Feb. 2, lat. 32 50, lon. 73 40.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—The steamship Cuba arrived here this afternoon from Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—The steamship City of London, of the Inman Line, from New-York, arrived at port to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The steamship Cella, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

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"Under the Christmas Tree,"
"Quieting a Coquette,"
"My First and Only Love,"
"The Diamond Robbery,"
"Maria Orie's Surprise,"
"Beatrice Clair,"
"The Fair Matilda,"
"Ben and I," (Poem,)
"A Spring Sonnet,"
"Can I Write?"
"The Flirt," &c.

To these, as matter for graver moments, are added papers on

Paraffine; What Is It? &c., by Prof. C. A. JOY, of Columbia College, New-York.

Typhus Fever Self-Generated, by A. K. GARDNER, M. D., Medical College, New-York.

Polytechnic Association and Farmers' Club—Proceedings thereof—by Professors EMERY and ALLEN, Engineers.

The Dinner-Table, prepared by JOHN LUDIN, of Metropolitan Hotel.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SCHOONER OF 55 TONS' BURDEN for sale at a bargain THIS DAY. Can be seen foot of West 11th-st. Apply at Salamander Works.